Der Verlag Bernhard Tauchnitz

1837-1912

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Der Verlag Bernhard Tauchnitz

1837—1912

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Freiherr von Lambsdorff

geb. 25. August 1816. — gest 13 August 1895.

Der Verlag

Bernhard Tauchnitz

1837—1912

Mit einem Anhang

enthaltend

Auszüge aus den Briefen englischer und amerikanischer Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition

Leipzig, 1. Februar 1912

RBR
Jantz
#1155

Herrn Dr. jur. Bernhard Freiherrn von Tauchnitz

zum 1. Februar 1912

in dankbarer Verehrung

gewidmet

von

Dr. jur. Curt Otto

Seite

Vorwort 9

Biographisches 10

Verlag und Druckerei 13

Tauchnitz Edition 15

Students' Series for School, College and Home 32

German Authors und France Classique 32

Wörterbücher 33

Rechtswissenschaft 36

Theologie 38

Griechische und Römische Klassiker 40

Mathematik 41

Werke verschiedenen Inhalts 42

Anhang. Auszüge aus den Briefen englischer und amerikanischer Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition 43

Vorwort.

Das 50jährige Jubiläum der Verlagshandlung Bernhard Tauchnitz war, zugleich als Ehrentag ihres Gründers, Freiherrn von Tauchnitz senior, festlich begangen worden. Das 75jährige Bestehen eines Hauses wird im allgemeinen, und auch im vorliegenden Falle, nach außenhin nicht gefeiert. Wenn trotzdem die vorliegende Denkschrift, die einem kleinen Kreis von Gönnern und Freunden unterbreitet wird, zum 1. Februar 1912 im Druck erscheint, so geschieht dies aus zwei Gründen. In erster Linie, um dem jetzigen Chef des Hauses, Herrn Dr. jur. Freiherrn von Tauchnitz, dem Sohne des Gründers der Firma, als Zeichen dankbarer Verehrung einen kurzen Überblick über die Geschichte des Hauses und insbesondere über die Verlagstätigkeit unter seiner Oberleitung zu widmen. Zweitens war die Gelegenheit nicht unwillkommen, um in gedrängter, bis auf die neueste Zeit weitergeführter Darlegung die teilweise recht komplizierten Rechtsverhältnisse zu beleuchten, die für unser wichtigstes Verlagsunternehmen, die Tauchnitz Edition, maßgebend sind. Die Festschrift, die Freiherr von Tauchnitz junior zum 50jährigen Jubiläum verfaßt hat und von der Exemplare nicht mehr verfügbar sind, hat besonders durch ihre Aufklärungen über diese Verhältnisse und durch ihre Auszüge aus der Korrespondenz mit englischen Autoren vielfach bestehenden Mißverständnissen erfolgreich entgegengearbeitet; und da trotz der durch die Berner Konvention vereinfachten Rechtslage auch

heute noch sich hier und da irrige Auffassungen finden, so dürfte eine erneute Zusammenfassung der wesentlichen Punkte unter Berücksichtigung der seit 1887 eingetretenen Änderungen nicht zwecklos sein.

Die erwähnte Festschrift von 1887 diente den nachfolgenden Ausführungen für die Geschichte der ersten 50 Jahre durchaus als Grundlage.

Biographisches.

Am Gedenktage der Firma Bernhard Tauchnitz wendet sich der rückschauende Blick zuerst der Person ihres Begründers zu. Sein Porträt ist dieser Schrift beigegeben.

Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz, seit 1860 Freiherr von Tauchnitz, wurde am 25. August 1816 auf dem seinem Vater gehörenden Rittergute Schleinitz bei Naumburg a. S. geboren. Ein Bruder seines Vaters war der bekannte Verleger Karl Tauchnitz (geb. 1761, gest. 1836), der sich insbesondere durch die Herausgabe der ersten Sammlung wohlfeiler Ausgaben von griechischen und römischen Klassikern einen Namen gemacht hat, und der für seine Druckerei als erster in Deutschland das Verfahren der Stereotypie einführte.[1] Nach mehrjähriger Ausbildung unter der Leitung seines Onkels, durch den er wohl auch in der Wahl des Berufes bestimmt worden war, begründete Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz, erst 21 Jahre alt, die Firma, deren Werdegang im nachstehenden kurz skizziert werden soll. Im Jahre 1841 wurde das Hauptunternehmen des Verlags, die Collection of British Authors (Tauchnitz Edition), begonnen.

[1] Ein Verfahren, das für unsern Verlag von besonderer Wichtigkeit werden sollte. Die Zahl der in unserer Stereotypieabteilung hergestellten Matrizen und Platten beträgt weit über zwei Millionen.

Freiherr von Tauchnitz wurde im Jahre 1872 zum britischen Generalkonsul, im Jahre 1877 zum Mitglied der Ersten Kammer des Königreichs Sachsen ernannt. In letzterer Eigenschaft hat er des öfteren Gelegenheit gehabt, zum Wohle des deutschen Buchhandels, der ja seine Zentrale in Leipzig hat, fördernd einzugreifen. Am 13. August 1895 starb Freiherr von Tauchnitz auf seiner Besitzung Trattlau in der sächsischen Oberlausitz.

Aus der Geschichte des Hauses Bernhard Tauchnitz hebt sich die markante Persönlichkeit seines Gründers in so scharfen Umrissen ab, daß eine besondere Charakteristik seiner Eigenschaften unnötig erscheint. Zur Vervollständigung des Bildes sind nach dem Vorgange der Festschrift von 1887 auch diesmal Auszüge aus der Korrespondenz mit englischen Autoren beigegeben worden. Sie sprechen für sich selbst, und legen Zeugnis ab für das Wirken eines Mannes, den Charles Dickens und Lord Beaconsfield ihren Freund nannten, und den Carlyle, Macaulay, Thackeray, Bulwer und viele andere in zahlreichen Briefen und mit herzlichen Worten ihrer dankbaren Anerkennung versicherten.

Am 2. Juli 1866 nahm Freiherr von Tauchnitz seinen ältesten Sohn, Dr. jur. Christian Carl Bernhard Freiherrn von Tauchnitz, als Teilhaber in die Firma auf. Freiherr von Tauchnitz junior wurde am 29. Mai 1841 zu Leipzig geboren. Nach Ablegung des juristischen Staatsexamens und Promovierung zum Doktor der Rechte im Jahre 1863 verbrachte er die nächsten Jahre auf Studienreisen, die ihn nach dem Ausland und insbesondere für längere Zeit nach England führten. Es war eine glückliche Fügung, daß dieser anderthalbjährige Aufenthalt in England mit der Glanzzeit der englischen Literatur zusammenfiel, und es ihm infolgedessen als Vorbereitung auf seinen Beruf vergönnt war, mit einer Reihe der hervorragendsten und führen-

den englischen Autoren in persönliche Beziehung zu treten, von denen viele bereits mit seinem Vater durch Freundschaft verbunden waren. Unter denen, die er näher kennen lernte und in deren Hause er zum Teil längere Zeit verweilte, ist in erster Linie Dickens zu nennen, dann die Dichter Lord Tennyson und Robert Browning, die Historiker Thomas Carlyle, James Anthony Froude und Lord Stanhope, ferner Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) und Gladstone; von Romanschriftstellern außer Dickens vor allem Bulwer (Lord Lytton), George Eliot, Reade, Kingsley, Collins, Trollope und viele andere mehr. Die persönlichen Beziehungen zu den Autoren wurden durch regelmäßige Reisen nach England dauernd aufrecht erhalten, und ein großer Teil der im Auszuge beigefügten Autorenbriefe ist an Freiherrn von Tauchnitz junior gerichtet, insbesondere naturgemäß die meisten aus späterer Zeit. Ein Blick in diese Korrespondenz wird zeigen, daß es ihm in gleicher Weise wie einst dem Gründer des Hauses gelungen ist, die Freundschaft und das Vertrauen hochbedeutender Persönlichkeiten seiner Zeit zu gewinnen.

Der Verfasser dieser Zeilen, Dr. jur. Curt Otto, trat am 1. Juli 1898 in die Firma ein, der er als Teilhaber angehört.

Verlag und Druckerei.

Am 1. Februar 1837 begründete Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz in Leipzig eine Verlagshandlung mit Druckerei und Stereotypie unter der Firma Bernhard Tauchnitz jun. Der Zusatz „jun." war gewählt worden, um Verwechselungen mit der älteren Firma Karl Tauchnitz zu vermeiden, und wurde im Jahre 1852 nach dem Erlöschen der letzteren weggelassen, so daß die Firma seitdem unter dem Namen

Bernhard Tauchnitz

geführt wird.

Der früheste uns erhaltene Verlagsbericht stammt aus dem Jahre 1840. Er kündigt Werke aus den verschiedensten Gebieten an, darunter den ersten — und einzigen — Jahrgang des Deutschen Musenalmanachs, mit Beiträgen von Rückert, Lenau, L. Bechstein ꝛc. und einer Komposition von Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, den zweiten Jahrgang der Zeitschrift „Der Jäger", herausgegeben von Otto von Corvin-Wierbitzki, einen Roman „Der Freigeist" von Theodor Oelkers und anderes. Eine wichtige Rolle spielt schon der später besonders ausgedehnte juristische Verlag, namentlich das Sächsische Recht. Bereits im nächsten Jahre, 1841, erschien der erste Band der Collection of British Authors. Der vorliegende Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Verlags soll mit einer Skizze dieses seines umfangreichsten Unternehmens beginnen, an die sich eine kurze Beschreibung der anderen Verlagszweige anschließt.

In den ersten Jahren scheint der Schwerpunkt in der Druckerei gelegen zu haben, die zahlreiche zum Teil bedeutende Aufträge anderer Verlagshandlungen und besonders auch des sächsischen Staates ausführte. Doch beanspruchten bald die eigenen Verlagswerke die gesamte Tätigkeit, und gegenwärtig dienen seit vielen Jahren Druckerei und Stereotypie[1] lediglich den Zwecken des eigenen Verlags. Was unsere typographische Abteilung dadurch aufgegeben hat, das hat sie an Wert für unser eigenes Verlagshaus gewonnen, in dessen Geschichte sie daher an hervorragender Stelle Erwähnung verdient. Insbesondere sei auch hier der treuen Mitglieder unserer Offizin gedacht, von denen schon die Festschrift von 1887 rühmend hervorhob, daß sie sich an keinem der in Leipzig vorgekommenen Streiks beteiligt haben, während heute noch zur weiteren Charakterisierung ihres Verhältnisses zu unserem Hause hinzugefügt werden kann, daß der Vorsteher der Druckerei, sowie über zwei Drittel der Setzer, Drucker und Stereotypeure das Jubiläum der 25jährigen Zugehörigkeit zur Firma gefeiert haben.

Die Tatsache, daß sämtliche Setzer und mit zwei Ausnahmen auch alle Korrektoren Deutsche sind, ist für manche unserer ausländischen, speziell unserer englischen Freunde immer von Interesse gewesen, und hat den Beteiligten in vielen Fällen wegen der korrekten Wiedergabe der fremdsprachlichen Texte manches Lob eingetragen.

Der Geschichte des Verlags in seinen einzelnen Zweigen wollen wir uns nicht zuwenden, ohne zuvor den bewährten Mitarbeitern und Angestellten desselben besondere Anerkennung zu zollen. Auch unter ihnen finden sich eine Reihe von Jubilaren, deren ältester 54 Jahre lang der Firma angehört.

[1] Ebenso wie die 1900 eingerichtete eigene Buchbinderei-abteilung.

Tauchnitz Edition.

Am 1. September 1841 erschien Pelham von Bulwer, der erste Band der Tauchnitz Edition, 1860 der 500. Band, 1869 Band 1000, 1881 Band 2000, 1894 Band 3000, 1909 Band 4000.[1] Es werden gegenwärtig durchschnittlich 1—2 Bände wöchentlich, also circa 70 Bände jährlich publiziert. Am 1. Februar 1912, dem Tage des 75jährigen Bestehens der Firma, umfaßt die Sammlung 4312 Bände,[2] davon 3901 Bände von britischen, 411 von amerikanischen Autoren. Die Gesamtzahl der Autoren beträgt 484, davon 417 britische, 67 amerikanische. Über ein Drittel von ihnen gehören noch zu den Lebenden. Die bekanntesten Autoren sind in der Regel vollständig in der Collection vertreten, und die Anzahl ihrer Werke übersteigt meist den Durchschnitt um ein beträchtliches. Von Dickens haben wir z. B. 82 Bände publiziert (darunter 36 seiner Zeitschrift Household Words), von Bulwer 58, von Thackeray 36 usw. Leider war es unmöglich ein vollständiges Verzeichnis der Tauchnitz Edition zur besseren Übersicht beizugeben, da dies über den Rahmen dieser kurzen Schrift weit hinausgegangen wäre. Den meisten Freunden unseres Unternehmens werden die betreffenden Einzelheiten, soweit sie etwa von Interesse sind, leicht zugänglich sein.

Der Titel der Sammlung lautete ursprünglich Collection of British Authors, Tauchnitz Edition und wurde vor einigen

[1] Band 4000 erschien mit einer zweijährigen Verspätung, da einige der beteiligten Autoren ihr Manuskript nicht eher abzuliefern in der Lage waren.

[2] Hierzu kommen noch 30 Bände der Series for the Young, einer 1860 begründeten und 1883 abgeschlossenen Sammlung von Jugendschriften. Seitdem sie nicht mehr fortgesetzt wird, erscheinen die für die Jugend bestimmten Publikationen in der Hauptcollection.

Jahren mit Rücksicht auf unsere amerikanischen Leser,[1] die einen erheblichen Teil der Freunde des Unternehmens bilden und aus deren Kreis zahlreiche Reklamationen wegen des Titels kamen, auf sämtlichen Katalogen in Collection of British and American Authors, Tauchnitz Edition umgewandelt, während es mit Rücksicht auf die alte Tradition nicht angängig erschien, die Bezeichnung British Authors auf den Bänden selbst zu ändern.

Die Geschichte der Collection ist mit der des internationalen Urheberrechtes eng verknüpft. Zur Zeit ihrer Gründung bestanden zwischen England und den kontinentalen Staaten keinerlei Verträge zum Schutze des geistigen Eigentums. Zahlreiche, zum Teil sehr angesehene Firmen namentlich in Frankreich und Deutschland veranstalteten, ohne Genehmigung der Autoren, Nachdrucke populärer Werke, die auf dem Kontinent ungehindert nach den damaligen Rechtsverhältnissen vertrieben werden konnten; nur gegen die Importation solcher Ausgaben war der englische Autor schon von alters her durch Gesetze geschützt.[2]

Der leitende Gedanke der Tauchnitz Edition war die Veranstaltung kontinentaler Ausgaben englischer Werke in der Ursprache, die von den Verfassern autorisiert und bei denen die Interessen der letzteren durch Vertrag gewahrt sein würden. Im Jahre 1843 begab sich Freiherr von Tauchnitz senior zur Ausführung dieses Planes nach London, von wo aus er an die hervorragendsten englischen Schriftsteller der Zeit folgendes Rundschreiben versandte:

"The wish to publish the editions of new English works which I am bringing out in Germany, with the authority

[1] Die amerikanischen Autoren selbst haben nie Einspruch erhoben, vergl. z. B. den Brief von Miß Cummins, S. 82.

[2] Ein Gesetz von 1641 verbot bereits die Einfuhr derartiger Bücher ohne Genehmigung des Berechtigten bei Strafe des Verfalls der Exemplare.

and sanction of the authors, is the reason of my now addressing you.

Allow me, however, to remark that I as well as any other publisher in Germany have at present the right to embark in such undertakings without any permission from the Authors; and that my propositions arise solely from a wish thereby to make the first step towards a literary relationship between England and Germany, and towards an extension of the rights of Copyright, and to publish my editions in accordance with these rights.

I, therefore, beg to offer you . . For this you will give me your authority for publishing my edition for the Continent. I do not in any way claim the right of sending my edition to England or to your Colonies, and I will not attempt in any way to hinder the sale of the English original editions in Germany. I cannot doubt that you will immediately accept my offer and I hope that this first attempt to establish a connection with the Classical Authors of England will lead to a long and advantageous relationship on both sides . ."

Der Vorschlag fand allgemeine Zustimmung, und es erfolgte dann der Abschluß von Verträgen über die ersten Werke der Collection — inklusive der wenigen, die schon vorher erschienen waren — auf folgender Grundlage: von seiten des Verlegers Zahlung eines Honorars und Verpflichtung, die Tauchnitz Edition nicht nach England und den britischen Kolonien einzuführen, von seiten des Autors ausschließliche Autorisation der Tauchnitz Edition für den Kontinent.

So entstanden in der Tauchnitz-Sammlung die ersten kontinentalen Ausgaben, die mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung der Autoren publiziert wurden. Der moralische Erfolg war sofort durchschlagend. In England wie in Deutschland erregte die erste Anerkennung geistigen Eigentums auf internationalem

Gebiet Aufsehen,[1] und es wurde überdies gleich von Anfang an der Grund gelegt zu den freundschaftlichsten Beziehungen mit den ersten englischen Autoren und Verlegern. Ein besonders günstiger Stern waltete über dem jungen Unternehmen insofern, als es genau mit dem Beginn der glänzenden Blütezeit der englischen Literatur im viktorianischen Zeitalter einsetzte. So war es bereits durch die Publikation der wichtigsten Werke von Dickens, Disraeli, Bulwer, Captain Marryat und anderen innerlich gefestigt, als im Jahre 1846 die Verhältnisse sich durch den Literarvertrag zwischen England und Preußen, dem im gleichen Jahre das Königreich Sachsen beitrat, völlig änderten. Dem ersten Literarvertrag mit England folgten bald solche Englands sowie Deutschlands mit anderen Staaten, bis endlich die Berner Konvention vom Jahre 1886 England und die kontinentalen Kulturstaaten mit wenigen Ausnahmen zu gegenseitigem internationalen Urheberschutz vereinigte.[2]

Infolge der Literarverträge des Jahres 1846 wurden mit einem Male sämtliche bisher erschienenen Bände der Tauchnitz Edition auf Grund der mit den Autoren geschlossenen Ver-

[1] Die Leipziger Zeitung Nr. 171, Mittwoch, den 19. Juli 1843, enthält, unter Großbritannien, folgenden Artikel:

London, Anfang Juli. (Correspondenz.)

Hier sind in diesen Tagen von einem deutschen Buchhändler, Herrn Bernhard Tauchnitz aus Leipzig, Verträge über Ausgaben englischer Werke in der Originalsprache für den Continent, sanctionirt durch die Verfasser, abgeschlossen worden; der erste Schritt zur Anerkennung des literarischen Eigenthumsrechts Englands auf dem deutschen Büchermarkte! Dem Vernehmen nach sind bereits drei neue Werke (von Bulwer, James und Lady Blessington) Herrn Tauchnitz in Verlag gegeben worden. [Der Redaction ist soeben die Ankündigung dieser Werke im hiesigen Börsenblatte zu Gesicht gekommen. Es ist daher an jener erfreulichen Nachricht kein Zweifel.]

[2] Nach dem Stande vom 1. Januar 1912 sind folgende Staaten Mitglieder der durch die Berner Konvention geschaffenen Vereinigung: Deutschland, Belgien, Dänemark, Spanien mit Kolonien, Frankreich

träge aus nur autorisierten zu gesetzlich geschützten Ausgaben.[1] Von nun an enthalten infolgedessen auch die Verlagsverträge, während die Verpflichtungen auf seiten des Verlegers, Honorarzahlung und Nichteinführung nach England und den Kolonien, die gleichen bleiben, auf seiten des Autors die wichtige Änderung, daß statt der bisherigen bloßen Autorisation das alleinige Recht übertragen wird, das betreffende Werk auf dem Kontinent zu verlegen. Der letztere Passus besagt, daß keinem anderen Verlage auf dem Kontinent dieses Recht ganz oder teilweise übertragen werden darf; nicht darunter zu verstehen ist das alleinige Recht, das Werk auf dem Kontinent zu verkaufen, so daß also der Einführung der englischen Originalausgaben auf dem Kontinent nichts im Wege steht.

Um so wesentlicher ist die vertragliche Bestimmung, daß die Tauchnitz-Ausgaben ihrerseits nicht nach England und den Kolonien eingeführt werden dürfen.[2] Sie entspricht dem Charakter der Tauchnitz Edition als eines rein kontinentalen Unternehmens. Die genaue Einhaltung dieser Bestimmung liegt im Interesse des Tauchnitzschen Verlages, da die guten Beziehungen zu englischen Autoren und Verlegern darauf basieren, daß die im allgemeinen viel billigere Tauchnitz

mit Algier und Kolonien, Großbritannien mit Kolonien und Besitzungen, Haïti, Italien, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norwegen, Portugal, Schweden, Schweiz, Tunis. — Holland steht gerade im Begriff, der Konvention beizutreten.

[1] Der sächsische Staatsminister von Falkenstein, der stets ein warmes Interesse für Literatur und Wissenschaft bekundete, schreibt bei einer späteren Gelegenheit: „Sie waren fast der Einzige, der damals die Bedeutung des Vertrags mit England, den ich 1846 verhandelte, richtig auffaßte und mit Energie benutzte. . . Jeder, der, wie ich, mit gerechtem Stolz die Bedeutung des Leipziger Buchhandels erkannt, muß sich Ihrer erfolgreichen Unternehmung aufrichtig freuen."

[2] Über Werke, die hiervon ausgenommen sind, vergl. S. 22.

Edition mit den Originalausgaben in deren Hauptabsatzgebiet nicht in Konkurrenz tritt. Es findet sich daher von Anfang an auf jedem Bande der Collection die ausdrückliche Bitte, ihn nicht nach England oder den britischen Kolonien einzuführen.[1] Eine besondere Garantie bieten die Bestimmungen der englischen Zollbehörden, nach denen auch jetzt noch alle außerhalb des United Kingdom (Großbritannien und Irland) gedruckten[2] Ausgaben eines zuerst in Großbritannien und Irland geschützten Werkes, gleichgültig ob sie rechtmäßig sind oder nicht, ohne Genehmigung des Autors[3] nicht eingeführt werden dürfen, bezw., wenn die Einführung versucht wird, konfisziert werden.[4] Diese Maßregel hat wohl am meisten zu den Mißverständnissen beigetragen, denen man auch heute noch, wie schon erwähnt, trotz der klaren und ziemlich allgemein bekannten Bestimmungen der Berner Konvention, in bezug auf die Rechtmäßigkeit der Tauchnitz-Ausgaben ab und zu begegnet. Es erscheint vielen als ein Widerspruch, daß rechtmäßige Ausgaben verboten resp. konfisziert werden können. In der Tat handelt es sich hier um eine Erscheinung, die wohl einzig dasteht und auf einer

[1] Ausgenommen sind die in Anm. 3 erwähnten Autorenexemplare und die auf S. 22 erwähnten Werke.

[2] Also auch alle in den britischen Kolonien gedruckten.

[3] Der Autor oder sein Vertreter hat das Recht, Exemplare der Tauchnitz Edition seiner Werke gegen eine in jedem Fall dem englischen Custom-House zu gebende Autorisation einzuführen. Durch die den Autoren jederzeit zur Verfügung stehenden und in der Korrespondenz oft erwähnten Freiexemplare gelangen auf diese Art Tausende von Bänden der Collection nach England. Auch ganze Ausgaben von manchen Werken werden öfter mit Genehmigung des Autors zum Vertrieb importiert.

[4] Diese bis jetzt nach Section 42 des Customs Consolidation Act 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. Ch. 36) geltende Bestimmung ist ausdrücklich in das neue britische Urheberrecht (Copyright Act 1911 v. 16. Dez. 1911, 1 & 2 George 5. Ch. 46) mit übernommen worden, das im übrigen wichtige Veränderungen enthält und insbesondere die Schutzfrist für ein englisches Werk auf 50 Jahre nach dem Tode des Autors festsetzt.

Eigentümlichkeit der englischen Verhältnisse beruht. Bei der enormen Verbreitung der englischen Sprache erscheint nämlich ein neues englisches Werk oft gleichzeitig in einer ganzen Reihe völlig rechtmäßiger Ausgaben. Außer der Londoner Originalausgabe wird beispielsweise das Buch auch in den Vereinigten Staaten,[1] Australien, Kanada und in der Tauchnitz Edition auf dem europäischen Kontinent gedruckt.[2] Es ist selbstverständlich, daß die Nichteinführung der übrigen Ausgaben nach England im dringenden Interesse des Autors und des Verlegers der englischen Originalausgabe liegt. Aber ein gleiches Interesse an der strengen Verhinderung des Imports haben, wie wir schon oben im Falle der Tauchnitz Edition feststellten, die Verleger der übrigen Ausgaben, da letztere natürlich nie vom Autor oder englischen Verleger gestattet werden würden, wenn es möglich wäre, daß sie als Konkurrenz der Originalausgabe nach England eingeführt würden. Dadurch erklärt sich die scheinbare Anomalie der Konfiskation völlig legitimer Ausgaben.

Was die Werke amerikanischer Autoren in der Tauchnitz Edition anbetrifft, so bestanden bis zum Jahre 1891 keine internationalen Konventionen zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und europäischen Ländern. Die Verträge mit amerikanischen Autoren enthielten bis dahin die gleichen Bestimmungen wie die mit englischen Autoren vor 1846, nur verpflichtete sich der Verleger hier, die betreffenden Werke nicht nach den Vereinigten Staaten einzuführen. Am 1. Juli 1891 kam ein Literarvertrag zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und England zustande, dem am 15. Januar 1892 ein solcher zwischen den

[1] Von den meisten Büchern populärer englischer Autoren erscheint eine besondere amerikanische Ausgabe deswegen, weil nach der sogenannten manufacturing clause ein Schutz nur dann in den Vereinigten Staaten eintritt, wenn die betreffenden Werke in diesem Lande gesetzt und gedruckt sind.

[2] Vergl. den Brief von James Payn vom 26. April 1875 (S. 113).

Vereinigten Staaten und Deutschland folgte. Der letztere hat insofern die gleiche Änderung für Amerika herbeigeführt, wie der Vertrag von 1846 für England, als die amerikanischen Autoren vorher nur die Autorisation der kontinentalen Ausgabe erteilen konnten, seit 1891 aber das ausschließliche Recht übertragen. Bis 1891 wurden alle Werke englischer Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition frei nach den Vereinigten Staaten eingeführt; seitdem erschienene englische Werke dürfen nur dann importiert werden, wenn sie in den Vereinigten Staaten nicht geschützt sind.

Selbstverständlich beziehen sich sämtliche urheberrechtlichen Ausführungen nicht auf solche Werke, die bei der Aufnahme in die Collection domaine public waren, d. h. solche Werke einer älteren Literaturperiode, die in keinem Lande mehr Schutz genießen, z. B. Shakespeare,[1] Milton, Sterne, Smollett usw. Sie sind die einzigen Werke der Collection, für die nicht Verträge und Honorarstipulationen bestehen, und auch nur deswegen, weil sie überhaupt nicht bestehen konnten. Sie dürfen natürlich auch ungehindert nach England und den Vereinigten Staaten eingeführt werden. Eine Ausnahmestellung nehmen ferner ein die sog. Memorial Volumes, die Bände 500, 1000 und 2000 der Collection, die Originalpublikationen des Verlags enthalten und infolgedessen nach England und dessen Kolonien geschickt werden können, wo sie auch gegen Nachdruck geschützt sind. Band 4000 ist zwar gleichfalls eine für den besonderen Anlaß bestimmte Originalpublikation und gilt daher als Memorial Volume; doch haben wir unsererseits eine besondere Ausgabe

[1] Die Shakespeare-Ausgabe der Tauchnitz Edition bildet insofern eine teilweise Ausnahme, als sie zwar an sich natürlich domaine public war, aber 1868 auf Grund des revidierten Textes von Alexander Dyce von diesem neu besorgt wurde und von da an in ihrer Eigenschaft als selbständige Bearbeitung Rechtsschutz beanspruchen konnte.

für England und die Vereinigten Staaten durch Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, eines der ältesten und bekanntesten New Yorker Häuser, autorisiert, und Band 4000 wird daher nicht nach diesen Ländern importiert. Die Titel der vier Bände sind folgende: vol. 500, Five Centuries of the English Language and Literature; vol. 1000, The New Testament; the Authorised English Version, with Introduction, and Various Readings from the three most Celebrated Manuscripts of the Original Greek Text, by C. Tischendorf; vol. 2000, Of English Literature in the Reign of Victoria, by Henry Morley; vol. 4000, A Manual of American Literature, specially written for the Tauchnitz Edition by the Professors of the English Department of Cornell University. Edited by Theodore Stanton. Vol. 1000 ist den englischen und amerikanischen Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition gewidmet, vol. 2000 Ihren Majestäten König Albert und Königin Carola von Sachsen, vol. 4000 dem damaligen Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Theodore Roosevelt.

Im Anschluß an die Memorial Volumes ist es vielleicht am Platze, aus der großen Zahl der Tauchnitz-Bände noch einige andere aus besonderen Gründen bemerkenswerte Publikationen zu erwähnen.

Von den Mitgliedern der englischen Königsfamilie ist vor allem Königin Victoria von England mit 2 Bänden als Autorin in der Tauchnitz Edition vertreten, Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861 (vol. 2227) und More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands, from 1862 to 1882 (vol. 2228). Der Verlagskontrakt vom 27. Februar 1884 ist eigenhändig unterzeichnet Victoria I. R. Ebenso wurde ein Band Principal Speeches and Addresses ihres Gemahls, des Prinzregenten, im Jahre 1866 publiziert, sowie ein Band Letters to Her Majesty the

Queen, von ihrer Tochter der Großherzogin von Hessen, Prinzessin von Großbritannien und Irland. Ein weiteres Werk aus der Feder eines königlichen Autors sind die Erinnerungen des Königs von Rumänien, die 1899 herausgegeben von Sidney Whitman in der Collection erschienen.

Bismarcks Gedanken und Erinnerungen haben wir (vols. 3327—29) in der vortrefflichen Übersetzung von Butler in 3 Bänden 1899 publiziert. Die formalen Bedenken, die von mehreren Seiten gegen die Rubrizierung des deutschen Nationalhelden in einer Collection of British Authors erhoben wurden, haben uns nicht abgehalten, das denkwürdige Werk durch Aufnahme in unsere Collection einem Publikum zu erschließen, dem es zum Teil in anderen Ausgaben vielleicht nicht zugänglich war.

Soviel über die Geschichte und die Rechtsverhältnisse der Collection. Zweck und Bestimmung des Unternehmens sind auf einem der ersten Kataloge prägnant folgendermaßen wiedergegeben: This Collection will contain the new works of the most admired English writers, immediately on their appearance, sanctioned by the authors for Continental circulation.

Von Anfang an wurde also darauf Wert gelegt, daß die Werke der Tauchnitz Edition neu sein und möglichst gleichzeitig mit der englischen Originalausgabe erscheinen sollten. Das Prinzip ist bis in die Gegenwart das gleiche geblieben und gerade jetzt besonders wichtig, da die Collection vor den neuerdings in England erscheinenden billigen Serien in jedem Falle den Vorzug hat, daß diese nur ältere Werke publizieren können, während die Neuerscheinungen der Tauchnitz Edition gleichzeitig die letzten und beachtenswertesten Neuigkeiten des englischen Buchhandels sind. In fast allen Fällen werden die wichtigsten Werke uns rechtzeitig vor Erscheinen in druckfertigen Korrekturbogen oder sogenannten early copies (Exemplare, die

vor der Publikation versandt werden) zur Verfügung gestellt,[1] um ein gleichzeitiges Erscheinen der englischen und der Tauchnitz-Ausgabe zu ermöglichen.

Unter Umständen können allerdings auch Jahre vergehen, ehe es möglich ist, die Werke eines Autors für die Tauchnitz Edition zu erwerben. So ist es uns erst vor kurzer Zeit gelungen, die Hauptwerke Ruskins zu publizieren, der bei seinen Lebzeiten ein Gegner von Ausgaben war, die sich infolge ihres geringen Preises an ein größeres Publikum wandten, da nach seiner Ansicht seine Bücher nur für einen kleinen Kreis bestimmt waren! Auch eine Oscar Wilde-Ausgabe ist erst ganz kürzlich ermöglicht worden.[2] In anderen, gleichfalls nicht häufigen Fällen ist es überhaupt unmöglich, die Autorisation gewisser Werke zu erhalten; so hat der uns im übrigen sehr freundlich gesinnte Verleger von Darwins Werken noch kürzlich, zur Feier des 100. Geburtstags Darwins, sich nicht in der Lage gesehen zu einer kontinentalen Ausgabe seine Zustimmung zu geben.[3]

Bei dieser Gelegenheit dürfte es angebracht sein, einige allgemeine Bemerkungen über die Auswahl von Werken für die Tauchnitz Edition zu machen. Zunächst ein Wort dankbarer Anerkennung für die zahlreichen Freunde des Unternehmens in England und auf dem Kontinent, die uns mit Rat und Tat zur Seite gestanden haben.[4] Trotz dieser freundlichen

[1] Schon zu Dickens' Zeiten bestand dieses freundschaftliche Entgegenkommen. Vgl. u. a. seinen Brief vom 7. April 1859 (S. 54).

[2] Die Rechte an den Werken Wildes waren inzwischen ziemlich verstreut; sein Hauptwerk Dorian Gray wurde von einem Pariser Verlag erworben.

[3] In solchen Fällen werden dann Beschwerden, daß die betreffenden Autoren dem Verlag der Tauchnitz Edition nicht bekannt zu sein scheinen, von Kritik und Publikum häufig erhoben.

[4] Insbesondere pflegen unsere Autoren selbst, wie aus vielen

Unterstützung ist es von Anfang an Grundsatz gewesen, daß, schon im Interesse der Einheitlichkeit, die Auswahl und Redaktion ausschließlich in den Händen des Verlags selbst liegt. Eine in jeder Hinsicht große Verantwortlichkeit. Es gilt aus den Hunderten von Werken, die stets dank der freundlichen Gesinnung von Autoren und Verlegern zur Prüfung und eventuellen Berücksichtigung vorliegen, die verhältnismäßig geringe Anzahl zu sichten, die jedes Jahr als Höchstmaß publiziert werden kann. In den Prinzipien, nach denen die Auswahl erfolgen soll, liegt die eigentliche Schwierigkeit. Es spielen hier viele redaktionelle Momente mit, die sich der Kenntnis des Außenstehenden entziehen. Das Ideal für den Verleger ist es natürlich, seiner persönlichen Neigung zu folgen und seine Kräfte für das einzusetzen, was seinem Herzen am nächsten steht. Öfter vielleicht als viele andere ist unser Verlag imstande, dieses Ideal zu verwirklichen, und es gehört zu seinen dankbarsten Aufgaben, die Kenntnis eines Buches, das besonders der Verbreitung wert erscheint, einem völlig neuen Kreis von Bewunderern zu vermitteln. Aber persönliche Neigungen müssen, wenn nötig, in den Hintergrund treten vor dem leitenden Grundsatz, daß die Tauchnitz Edition, als Vermittlerin der Geistesprodukte einer großen Nation gegenüber dem Ausland, das sein soll, was die Engländer als eine representative Collection bezeichnen, eine „typische" Sammlung, die ein getreues und möglichst objektives Bild der jeweiligen englischen Literatur[1] wiedergibt. Von diesem Standpunkt aus gibt es natürlich eine Menge Autoren und Werke, die, unabhängig von persönlicher Geschmacksrichtung,

Stellen der beigefügten Korrespondenz hervorgeht, durch Hinweis auf neue hervorragende Werke anderer Schriftsteller in uneigennützigster Weise ihr Interesse für die Collection zu betätigen.

[1] Nicht nur der Romanliteratur, sondern aller Gebiete des Geisteslebens.

in der Collection vertreten sein müssen.[1] Um zwei vorhin erwähnte Autoren als theoretische Beispiele zu wählen: Ruskin würde auch dann in die Sammlung gehören, wenn die Herausgeber nicht auf dem Boden seiner Kunst- und Moraltheorien ständen, ebenso Oscar Wilde, wenn sie sich etwa nicht mit der allgemeinen Wertung dieses Autors zu identifizieren wünschten.

In Deutschland findet man häufig die Ansicht vertreten, daß die englische Literatur der neueren Zeit sich in einem Zustand der Dekadenz befinde. Es werden, mit Unrecht, Vergleiche gezogen zwischen der früh-viktorianischen Blütezeit, deren Größen in Deutschland ebensoviel, zum Teil vielleicht sogar mehr gelesen werden wie in England, und der jetzigen Periode, häufig ohne genaue Kenntnis der letzteren. Richtigere Resultate würde eine Parallele mit den eher kommensurablen Größen der deutschen, französischen und italienischen Literatur der Jetztzeit ergeben; sie würde schwerlich zu ungunsten der Engländer ausfallen. Vor wenigen Jahren noch haben George Meredith, der Meister der psychologischen Analyse, und Swinburne, einer der feinsten und formvollendetsten englischen Dichter, unter uns geweilt. Von den Lebenden möchten wir besondere Namen nicht hervorheben, weder diejenigen, welche allgemein anerkannt sind, noch die, von denen begründete Aussicht besteht, daß sie sich mit der Zeit völlig durchsetzen und der Nachwelt gleichfalls erhalten bleiben werden. Gerade in letzter Zeit haben wir manches Werk publizieren können, das in dieser Hinsicht zu schönen Hoffnungen berechtigt.

[1] In einzelnen Fällen kann das Prinzip auch der vox populi als vox dei Geltung verschaffen; ein Buch kann unter Umständen schon aus dem einen Grunde Beachtung beanspruchen, daß es sich im Widerspruch mit der Kritik einen nach Hunderttausenden zählenden englischen Leserkreis erobert.

Und wenn es auch an freundlichen und strengen Kritikern unserer Auswahl nicht fehlt, so haben wir doch mit Freuden konstatieren können, daß unser Leserkreis nach wie vor dem Unternehmen freundlich gegenübersteht. Der Absatz der Collection steigert sich im allgemeinen stetig, und die beiden letzten abgeschlossenen Jahre haben den Umfang aller früheren wiederum nicht unerheblich übertroffen.

Über die Verbreitung der Tauchnitz Edition ist noch zu sagen, daß sie sich hauptsächlich außer auf Deutschland, auf die übrigen kontinentalen Länder erstreckt,[1] im Sommer naturgemäß besonders auf die Alpenländer, im Winter auf Italien und Südfrankreich. Für Frankreich liegt der Alleinvertrieb der Collection in den Händen zweier bedeutender Pariser Häuser, Henri Gaulon und The Galignani Library.[2]

Zum Schluß noch ein Wort über einen der wichtigsten Punkte, den Verkehr mit den Autoren. In erster Linie kommt in Betracht der persönliche Verkehr, der durch regelmäßige Besuche in England aufrecht erhalten wird und der eine besonders interessante und anregende Seite der Verlegertätigkeit bildet. Was den schriftlichen Verkehr anlangt, so sind, wie schon eingangs erwähnt, eine Anzahl von Briefen als Anhang beigegeben. Sie bilden als Dokumente der freundschaftlichen Gesinnung unserer verehrten Autoren einen wichtigen Bestandteil dieser Denkschrift. Aus naheliegenden Gründen

[1] Also auf Länder, in denen Englisch nicht die Landessprache ist. Die übertriebenen Ideen über die Höhe des Absatzes, die selbst in Berufskreisen häufig kursieren, sind hiernach auf das richtige Maß zurückzuführen.

[2] Eine direkte Lieferung an das Publikum ist auch in den übrigen Ländern ausgeschlossen, und Bestellungen werden nur durch Vermittlung des bewährten deutschen und ausländischen Sortimentsbuchhandels ausgeführt. Auf jedem Katalog der Collection findet sich der Vermerk: No private orders are executed by the publisher.

wurden nur verstorbene Autoren berücksichtigt, so daß aus den letzten Jahren wenig oder nichts darin zu finden ist. Doch ist es wohl selbstverständlich, daß wir nach wie vor eine unserer vornehmsten Aufgaben darin sehen, die persönlichen Beziehungen zu den literarischen Kreisen Englands und Amerikas nach Kräften zu pflegen. Die beigefügte Korrespondenz wird zeigen, welche stolze Tradition es in dieser Hinsicht zu wahren gilt.

Ein Gegenstand lebhaftester Genugtuung ist es aber auch, daß wir nicht nur mit den englischen und amerikanischen Autoren, sondern auch mit deren Verlegern immer in denkbar angenehmster Verbindung gestanden haben. Die Fälle, in denen die Verhandlungen nicht mit dem Autor direkt, sondern mit dem Verleger abgeschlossen werden, sind häufig, und so ist auch unsere Korrespondenz mit sämtlichen großen englischen und vielen amerikanischen Verlagshäusern ebenso umfangreich wie freundschaftlich, ganz abgesehen von den persönlichen Beziehungen, die uns mit vielen hochangesehenen Verlegern der englisch sprechenden Welt verknüpfen.

Nicht unerwähnt darf schließlich der angenehme Verkehr bleiben, der uns mit einem wichtigen Faktor des modernen literarischen Lebens in England, den literary agents, verbindet, d. h. den literarischen Agenturen, denen die geschäftliche Repräsentation gewisser Autoren obliegt.

Die ununterbrochenen langjährigen freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zu den Autoren und ihren Rechtsvertretern sind wohl die beste Widerlegung der Bedenken, die namentlich in früheren Zeiten von England aus ab und zu gegen die Tauchnitz Edition laut wurden, und die hauptsächlich in zwei Argumenten gipfeln, erstens, daß die Tauchnitz Edition durch ihren erheblich billigeren Preis den Absatz der Originalausgabe auf dem Kontinent verringere, zweitens, daß trotz der Bemühungen des

Tauchnitz-Verlages und der Zollbehörde eine große Anzahl von Tauchnitz-Bänden zum Nachteil der Originalausgabe nach England eingeführt werde. Der letztere Einwurf hat sich bei näherer Untersuchung immer als unbegründet herausgestellt.[1] Auf den ersten Einwand ist zu erwidern, daß die Honorare der Tauchnitz Edition, wenn sie auch bei dem billigen Verkaufspreis und dem beschränkten Absatzgebiet naturgemäß ganz erheblich hinter denen der Originalausgaben zurückstehen müssen, doch so berechnet sind, daß sie in jedem Falle den Autor für solche Exemplare, die von der Originalausgabe infolge der Tauchnitz Edition auf dem Kontinent weniger abgesetzt werden, bei normalem Verlauf des Absatzes[2] reichlich zu entschädigen vermögen.

So haben sich denn auch unsere Autoren durch solche Bedenken nicht abhalten lassen, treu zur Tauchnitz Edition zu stehen. Sie haben sich überdies nicht der Erkenntnis verschlossen,

[1] Lord Beaconsfield ließ als englischer Premierminister auf Veranlassung unseres Verlags eine Untersuchung veranstalten, die die Grundlosigkeit der Befürchtungen bezüglich der Einfuhr ergab. Daß eine Einfuhr durch den Handel, die allein gefährlich werden könnte, nicht stattfindet, dafür garantieren außer der allgemein anerkannten Kontrolle von unserer Seite die früher erwähnten Bestimmungen des englischen Custom-House. Wenn im übrigen manchmal in englischen Privathäusern herübergebrachte Tauchnitz-Bände gesehen werden, so wolle man bedenken, daß, wenn nur 2-3 Exemplare jedes Werkes der Tauchnitz Edition sich in England befinden, bei deren Umfang von 4300 Bänden schon eine ganz erhebliche Anzahl sich ergibt; und daß überdies die durch die Autoren eingeführten und an Freunde verschenkten Bände (S. 20 Anm. 3) auch nach Tausenden zählen.

[2] Die Verhältnisse liegen so, daß wir auf Grund der langen Erfahrung im allgemeinen den Absatz eines Werkes im voraus ziemlich sicher, manchmal mit völliger Genauigkeit voraussehen können. Wird ein außerordentlicher und unvorhergesehener Erfolg erzielt, so sind immer, soweit die Rechte des Autors nicht nach dieser Richtung gesichert waren, freiwillige entsprechende Nachzahlungen gemacht worden. Vergl. die Korrespondenz mit Dickens, Disraeli usw.

daß, ganz abgesehen von der materiellen Frage, die Erweiterung ihres Einflusses durch Hinzutreten eines völlig neuen gebildeten Leserkreises einen wertvollen ideellen Gewinn für sie bedeutet. Doch wollen wir sie im Anhange selbst zu Worte kommen lassen.

An den Anfang der Autorenkorrespondenz haben wir ein besonderes Kapitel über die Briefe von Charles Dickens gestellt. Es ist ein freundlicher Zufall, daß das 75jährige Jubiläum unseres Hauses nur ganz wenige Tage dem 100jährigen Geburtstage des Mannes vorausgeht, der der wärmste Freund unseres Verlages war, und dessen unsterbliche Werke, in lückenloser Folge, ein Hauptfundament unserer Collection bilden. Gerade die herzliche Verehrung für Dickens, die in unserem Vaterlande ebenso ausgebreitet ist wie in England selbst, bildet ein Bindeglied zwischen beiden Nationen auf geistigem Gebiete und ist ein schlagender Beweis enger Stammes- und Geistesverwandtschaft.

Students' Series for School, College and Home.

Unter den weiteren Unternehmungen des Verlags ist zunächst diese Sammlung zu erwähnen, weil sie in engem Zusammenhange mit der Tauchnitz Edition steht. Sie ist für den Schulgebrauch und das Privatstudium der englischen Sprache bestimmt und enthält Ausgaben hervorragender klassischer und moderner englischer Werke mit deutschen Anmerkungen, und zum Teil mit Spezialwörterbüchern. Sie besteht gegenwärtig aus 40 Bänden und wird fortgesetzt; doch ist in der Aufnahme weiterer Ausgaben in letzter Zeit Zurückhaltung geboten gewesen, da die Meinungen über Herausgabe und Anlage von Schulbearbeitungen in Philologenkreisen in wichtigen Punkten geteilt sind, und völlige Klärung der Verhältnisse abgewartet werden soll.

German Authors und France Classique.

Mehr wegen ihrer Bedeutung für die Geschichte des Verlags, als wegen ihrer Wichtigkeit für die heutige Gestaltung desselben, sind zwei Unternehmungen zu erwähnen, die zurzeit nicht mehr fortgesetzt werden.

Die Collection of German Authors (51 Bände, 1867—92) besteht aus englischen Übersetzungen bekannter deutscher Bücher und enthält neben klassischen Werken (Nathan der Weise, Faust, Wilhelm Meister) neuere Romane und Novellen (Auerbach, Ebers, Heyse). Als Originalpublikationen waren die Bände dieser Sammlung in erster Linie für den englischen Büchermarkt mitbestimmt; aber ihr Erfolg, wenn auch bei einzelnen Werken nicht unbefriedigend, war im allgemeinen nicht genügend, um eine regelmäßige Fortsetzung ratsam erscheinen zu lassen.

Die Sammlung France Classique war die Vorstufe zu einem Unternehmen, das in seinen Grundzügen wohl mit denselben Hoffnungen begründet wurde wie die Tauchnitz Edition und aus einer Kollektion französischer Klassiker sich zu einer solchen moderner französischer Schriftsteller in der Ursprache entwickeln sollte. Aber habent sua fata libelli; während das eine Unternehmen zu ungeahnter Blüte gelangte, zeigte sich das zweite später als nicht durchführbar, einerseits wegen der billigen belgischen Nachdrucke, dann wohl vor allem auch, weil der Preisunterschied zwischen Original- und Tauchnitz-Ausgaben nicht annähernd so groß war, wie bei der englischen Literatur. So erschienen (1845—59, 18 Bände) nur eine Reihe der großen Klassiker: Molière, Racine, Corneille, Voltaire usw., die domaine public waren.

Wörterbücher.

Eine der wichtigsten Abteilungen des Verlags sind nach der Tauchnitz Edition die Wörterbücher, von denen eine Liste am Schluß dieses Kapitels beigegeben ist. Dieselben sind, insbesondere diejenigen, die die englische Sprache mit zum Gegenstand haben, auch im Ausland außerordentlich verbreitet, daher die zum Teil sehr hohe Auflagezahl. Das englisch-deutsche Lexikon von James ist in beinahe 200000 Exemplaren abgesetzt, welche Zahl von mehreren Taschenwörterbüchern, z. B. Englisch-Französisch, Englisch-Deutsch, erheblich übertroffen wird. Infolge eines Arrangements unseres Hauses werden James, James-Molé und James-Grassi in England und den Vereinigten Staaten, in welche Länder natürlich alle Wörterbücher im Gegensatz zu der Tauchnitz Edition von Anfang an eingeführt werden konnten, seit mehreren Jahren unter der Firma des hochangesehenen Verlags Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London,

bezw. The Macmillan Co., New York, publiziert. Der Vertrieb der übrigen Wörterbücher in England und den britischen Kolonien liegt seit April 1911 in den bewährten Händen des Hauses T. Fisher Unwin, London.

Der Absatz der Taschenwörterbücher in den Vereinigten Staaten wird leider durch die zahlreichen, auf photographischem Wege hergestellten unautorisierten Nachdrucke erschwert.

Das große italienisch-deutsche Wörterbuch von Rigutini-Bulle, nach der Ansicht berufener Kritiker eine der besten Leistungen moderner Lexikographie, wird in Italien von einer der ersten dortigen Verlagshandlungen, U. Hoepli in Mailand, vertrieben.

Die Wörterbücher werden stets nach dem Stande der Sprachwissenschaft revidiert. Vervollständigte Ausgaben von James und dem englisch-deutschen Taschenwörterbuch, mit den neuesten Ausdrücken der Luftschiffahrt usw., sind soeben erschienen. Eine ganz umgearbeitete Ausgabe des englisch-italienischen Wörterbuchs von James-Grassi befindet sich in Vorbereitung, ebenso zwei völlig neue Wörterbücher, ein englisch-russisches und ein kleineres deutsch-spanisches.

Liste der Wörterbücher des Verlages.

Größtes Lexikon-Oktav.

Neues italienisch-deutsches und deutsch-italienisches Wörterbuch. Von Oskar Bulle und Giuseppe Rigutini. Zwei Bände. 4. Auflage. 1. Band: Italienisch-Deutsch. 2. Band: Deutsch-Italienisch.

Neues spanisch-deutsches und deutsch-spanisches Wörterbuch. Von Louis Tolhausen. Zwei Bände. 5. Auflage. 1. Band: Spanisch-Deutsch. 2. Band: Deutsch-Spanisch.

Lexikon-Oktav.

Handwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache. Von F. A. Weber. 25., völlig neu bearbeitete und den Regeln der neuesten Rechtschreibung angepaßte Auflage.

Handbuch der Fremdwörter. Von F. A. Weber. 17., revidierte Stereotypauflage.

Fürst, Hebräisches und chaldäisches Handwörterbuch. 3. Auflage. 2 Bände.

Englische Ausgabe:

Fürst, A Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon. Translated from the German by Samuel Davidson. 5. Auflage.

Kl. Lexikon-Oktav.

Wörterbuch der englischen und deutschen Sprache. Von William James. 43., nach den Regeln der neuen Rechtschreibung völlig neu bearbeitete und bedeutend vermehrte Auflage. Englisch-Deutsch und Deutsch-Englisch in einem Bande.

Wörterbuch der englischen und französischen Sprache. Von James und Molé. 18. Auflage, ganz neu bearbeitet von Louis Tolhausen und George Payn, unter Mitwirkung von E. Heymann.

Wörterbuch der englischen und italienischen Sprache. Von James und Grassi. 13. Auflage.

Technologisches Wörterbuch in französischer, englischer und deutscher Sprache. Von A. und L. Tolhausen. Vollständig in drei Bänden.

Einzelausgaben:

I. Band. Französisch-Deutsch-Englisch. 5. Auflage, mit großem Nachtrag von 1901.

II. Band. Englisch-Deutsch-Französisch. 6. Auflage, mit großem Nachtrag von 1902.

III. Band. Deutsch-Englisch-Französisch. 5. Auflage, mit einem Nachtrag von 1902.

Taschenwörterbücher
im Format der Tauchnitz Edition.

Englisch-deutsches und deutsch-englisches Taschenwörterbuch. Von J. E. Wessely. 32. Stereotypausgabe. Durchgesehen, verbessert und bedeutend erweitert durch E. Stoffel und G. Payn, unter Mithilfe von G. Berlit.

Französisch-deutsches und deutsch-französisches Taschenwörterbuch. Von J. E. Wessely. 13. Stereotypausgabe. Durchgesehen, erweitert und den Regeln der neuen Rechtschreibung angepaßt von W. Otto.

Italienisch-deutsches und deutsch-italienisches Taschenwörterbuch. Von Prof. G. Locella. 8., gänzlich umgearbeitete und bedeutend vermehrte Auflage.

Russisch-deutsches und deutsch-russisches Taschenwörterbuch. Von Dr. Z. Koiransky. 6. Stereotypausgabe.

Englisch-französisches und französisch-englisches Taschenwörterbuch. In neuer Bearbeitung von L. Tolhausen und G. Payn. 33. Auflage.

Englisch-italienisches und italienisch-englisches Taschenwörterbuch. In neuer Bearbeitung von G. Rigutini und G. Payn. 23. Auflage.

Englisch-spanisches und spanisch-englisches Taschenwörterbuch. Von L. Tolhausen und G. Payn. 31. Auflage.

Französisch-spanisches und spanisch-französisches Taschenwörterbuch. Von L. Tolhausen. 6. Auflage.

Englisch-lateinisches und lateinisch-englisches Taschenwörterbuch. 16. Auflage.

Rechtswissenschaft.

Die Rechtswissenschaft ist einer der frühesten Zweige des Tauchnitzschen Verlages. Ein älterer Bruder des Gründers der Firma, Dr. Theodor Tauchnitz (geb. 17. April 1812, gest. als Oberappellationsrat in Dresden am 18. Jan. 1870), einer

der angesehensten sächsischen Juristen, betätigte sich auf diesem Gebiete von Anfang an als Berater und gleichzeitig als Herausgeber zweier im Verlag erschienener Zeitschriften, des Archivs für deutsches Wechselrecht und Handelsrecht und der Zeitschrift für Rechtspflege und Verwaltung. Andererseits wurde die juristische Verlagsrichtung unterstützt durch ein persönliches Freundschaftsverhältnis zu dem Kirchenrechtslehrer Ämilius Ludwig Richter, der, ebenso wie später seine Schüler, zu den geschätztesten Autoren des Verlags gehörte. Die größte Ausdehnung hatte der juristische Verlag zwischen 1850 und 1880. In dieser Zeit waren Autoritäten wie v. Keller (Institutionen, Pandekten, Römischer Zivilprozeß), Puchta (Vorlesungen über das Römische Recht), Rudorff (Römische Rechtsgeschichte), Sintenis (Gemeines Zivilrecht), Renaud (Aktiengesellschaften), Briegleb (Summarische Prozesse), C. O. Müller (Institutionen), Osterloh (Ordentlicher bürgerlicher Prozeß nach Königl. Sächs. Rechte, Summarische bürgerliche Prozesse nach Königl. Sächs. Rechte), Wetzell (System des ordentlichen Zivilprozesses), Berner (Strafrecht), Richter (Lehrbuch des Kirchenrechts), v. Gerber (Grundzüge des deutschen Staatsrechts) mit ihren Hauptwerken vertreten. Die Fülle glänzender Namen wird dem Kundigen ein klares Bild von der Blütezeit dieses unseres Verlagszweiges geben.

In der neuen Zeit ist der juristische Verlag in erster Linie mit den Namen zweier hervorragender Gelehrter, Emil Friedberg (gest. 1910 zu Leipzig) und Otto Lenel in Freiburg, verbunden. Die Werke des ersteren sind mit ganz wenigen Ausnahmen sämtlich im Verlag von Bernhard Tauchnitz erschienen; von ihnen ist besonders die kritische Ausgabe des Corpus Juris Canonici (2 Bde., 1881, 60 Mark) zu erwähnen, eine Neuauflage des 1839 im gleichen Verlag erschienenen Corpus Juris Canonici seines Lehrers Richter, sowie das in

6. Auflage vorliegende Lehrbuch des Kirchenrechts. Von Geheimrat Lenel sind zunächst seine beiden großen römisch-rechtlichen Werke, das Edictum Perpetuum (2. Auflage 1907, 24 Mark) und die Palingenesia Juris Civilis (1889, 64 Mark) zu nennen, ferner sein Praktikum des Bürgerlichen Rechts, das in wenigen Jahren fünf Auflagen erlebt hat.

Eines der ältesten Verlagswerke ist der Kodex des im Königreich Sachsen geltenden Kirchen- und Schulrechts (44 Mark); die erste Auflage erschien im Jahre 1840, die dritte 1890, letztere bearbeitet von dem Geheimen Regierungsrat, späteren sächsischen Kultusminister von Seydewitz.

Theologie.

Bibelausgaben, Ausgaben des Alten und des Neuen Testaments, sind in hebräischer, griechischer, lateinischer, deutscher und (S. 23) englischer Sprache in unserem Verlag publiziert worden. Unter den textkritischen Werken nehmen die Arbeiten Constantin von Tischendorfs den wichtigsten Rang ein. Zwei umfangreiche Publikationen enthalten wichtige Teile seiner Studien auf dem Gebiete alter Bibeltexte des 5.—9. Jahrhunderts:

1. der Codex Ephraemi Syri Rescriptus (2 Bände, 1843 und 1845, 81 Mark), die wichtige Ausgabe eines wertvollen Palimpsestes, der außer Bruchstücken des Alten einen großen Teil des Neuen Testaments umfaßt.
2. Monumenta sacra inedita (1846, 54 Mark). Eine Sammlung von Bruchstücken neutestamentlicher Handschriften des 7. und 8. Jahrhunderts. Den größten Teil des Bandes füllt die unter dem Namen Codex Regius bekannte, fast vollständige Evangelienhandschrift (L), Nr. 62 in der Nationalbibliothek zu Paris, aus.

Hierzu kommt noch die 1850 zuerst erschienene, jetzt in 16. Auflage vorliegende Ausgabe des Novum Testamentum graece, recensuit Constantinus de Tischendorf, ein revidierter Abdruck der 1849 bei Ad. Winter erschienenen größeren kritischen Ausgabe.

Von den übrigen Bibelausgaben sind zu erwähnen zwei Ausgaben des Alten Testaments in hebräischer Sprache: die Biblia Hebraica von Theile, vollständig und in 6 Einzelausgaben, sowie die neueren Ausgaben der Biblia Hebraica von Baer und Delitzsch, 13 Bände, nicht ganz vollständig (1869-92). Unter den griechischen Ausgaben des Neuen Testaments kommen außer der obenerwähnten von Tischendorf die Theilesche Ausgabe, revidiert von O. v. Gebhardt, und die beiden Gebhardtschen Ausgaben, Oktav- und Taschenausgabe, in Betracht.

Von den Diglotten sind zwei Ausgaben des Novum Testamentum Graece et Germanice von Theile und Gebhardt, und ein Novum Testamentum Graece et Latine zu nennen. Der lateinische Text der letzteren ist die Sixtinisch-Clementinische Revision der Vulgata, und daher für Katholiken maßgebend.

Schon frühzeitig wurde die Bibliotheca Patrum begonnen, eine textkritische Ausgabe der Schriften der Kirchenväter. Sie umfaßt die Werke von Clemens Romanus, Cyprian, Tertullian, Ambrosius, Lactanz, Arnobius und Minucius.

Obgleich sie nur äußerlich durch den Tractatus theologico-politicus und die hebräische Grammatik mit der Theologie zusammenhängt, sei an dieser Stelle noch der von C. H. Bruder besorgten dreibändigen Ausgabe von Spinozas Werken gedacht.

Griechische und Römische Klassiker.

Im ersten Jahrzehnt des 19. Jahrhunderts erschienen die billigen Klassikerausgaben des Hauses Karl Tauchnitz. Dieselben waren inzwischen durch kritische Ausgaben anderer Häuser zum Teil verdrängt worden, als im Jahre 1854 die ersten Bände der römischen und griechischen Klassiker des Verlages von Bernhard Tauchnitz erschienen. Es handelt sich in der Hauptsache um Textausgaben für die Schule mit kritischem Apparat; doch wurde ein wichtiger Schritt auf rein wissenschaftlichem Gebiete durch die Publikation einer großen kritischen Platoausgabe von Martin Schanz (1875 bis 1879) getan, die der Herausgeber leider nicht vollendet hat.

Fast sämtliche Bände der Textausgaben sind in drei Formen erschienen, als Oktavausgabe, Taschenausgabe und Prachtausgabe. Eine Liste der Herausgeber folgt am Schluß dieses Kapitels.

Infolge der ausländischen Verbindungen des Verlags werden die Klassikerausgaben auch in vielen außerdeutschen Ländern benutzt, und gerade in den letzten Jahren hat sich z. B. der Absatz nach Griechenland bedeutend gehoben. Ein großer Teil der heutigen griechischen Jugend erwirbt seine Kenntnis der hellenischen Dichter und Denker des klassischen Altertums durch die Vermittlung des deutschen Verlagsbuchhandels.

Liste der Herausgeber der griechischen und römischen Klassiker.

Carl Abicht (Herodot), Joh. Georg Baiter (Cicero), Wilh. Bäumlein (Homer), Immanuel Bekker (Demosthenes und Plutarch), Theodor Bergk (Sophocles), Wilhelm Dindorf (Lucian), Carl Dziatzko (Terenz), Franz Dor.

Gerlach (Saluſt), Friedrich Haaſe (Tacitus), Martin Hertz (Livius), Eduard Hiller (Tibull), Ludwig Kayſer (Cicero), Georg Aenotheus Koch (Nepos), Friedrich Krauer (Caeſar), Hermann Lipſius (Andocides), Auguſt Meineke (Ariſtophanes), Hermann Paldamus (Vergil), Otto Ribbeck (Juvenal), Alexander Rieſe (Ovid und Phaedrus), Guſtav Sauppe (Xenophon), Martin Schanz (Plato), Bernhard Schmidt (Catull), Johann Matthias Stahl (Thucydides), Gottfried Stallbaum (Horaz), Georg Thilo (Vergil), Anton Weſtermann (Lyſias), Auguſt Witzſchel (Euripides).

Mathematik.

Es kommen hier zunächſt die beiden logarithmiſchen Handbücher von Bruhns und Köhler in Betracht, beide auf 7 Dezimalen. Von erſterem exiſtiert außer der deutſchen eine engliſche, eine franzöſiſche und eine italieniſche Ausgabe, von letzterem eine deutſche und eine italieniſche Ausgabe.

Die Bruhnsſchen Tafeln werden an vielen großen Sternwarten in allen Erdteilen benutzt. Sie liegen insbeſondere vielen Berechnungen des Obſervatoriums in Greenwich zu Grunde. In den letzten Jahren hat plötzlich und ungefähr gleichzeitig der Abſatz in den Vereinigten Staaten und in Italien einen größeren Umfang angenommen, ſo daß das Werk, deſſen vier verſchiedenſprachliche Ausgaben immer zuſammen neugedruckt werden, jetzt in allen Teilen in 9. Auflage vorliegt.

Das Köhlerſche Handbuch hat in deutſcher Ausgabe die 16. Auflage, in italieniſcher die 14. Auflage erreicht.

In den erſten Jahren wurden ſowohl für das Bruhnsſche wie für das Köhlerſche Werk Prämien von 1 Louisdor bezw.

1 Friedrichsdor für jeden gefundenen Fehler ausgesetzt. Es wurden nur ganz wenig Fehler entdeckt, die sofort in den Stereotypplatten geändert worden sind, so daß beide Ausgaben mit ziemlicher Sicherheit als absolut fehlerfrei bezeichnet werden können.

In dem kleineren logarithmisch-trigonometrischen Handbuch auf 5 Dezimalen von E. Becker, 3. Auflage, das neben den beiden genannten in unserem Verlag erschienen ist, ist von Anfang an kein Fehler entdeckt worden.

Werke verschiedenen Inhalts.

In dieser Kategorie ist an erster Stelle zweier Publikationen zu gedenken, die Mitglieder des sächsischen königlichen Hauses zu Autoren haben: die dramatischen Werke der Prinzessin Amalie, Herzogin zu Sachsen, im Auftrage König Johanns herausgegeben (6 Bände, 1873—74) und die Dichtungen König Johanns von Sachsen, herausgegeben von Königin Carola von Sachsen (1 Band, 1902).

Ein wichtiges und umfangreiches Werk auf dem Gebiete der Genealogie ist Kamill von Behr, Genealogie der in Europa regierenden Fürstenhäuser (2. Aufl. 1870, 48 Mark) nebst dazugehörigem Wappenbuch (24 Mark) und Supplement (1890, 15 Mark).

Endlich ist noch zu erwähnen eine 1909 erschienene englische Literaturgeschichte: Die Englische Literatur im Zeitalter der Königin Viktoria, von L. Kellner, Professor an der Universität in Czernowitz. Der Verfasser ist eine der ersten Autoritäten auf dem Gebiete der englischen Literatur, und seine langjährigen freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zu unserem Hause, sowie der Umstand, daß das Werk seiner Anlage nach ganz besonders in den Rahmen des Verlags der Tauchnitz Edition paßt, machen diese Publikation zu einer besonders wertvollen Bereicherung unseres Verlags.

Anhang.

Auszüge aus den Briefen englischer und amerikanischer Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition.

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Auszüge aus den Briefen englischer und amerikanischer Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition.

Um sich eine Vorstellung von dem großen Umfange der Autorenkorrespondenz unseres Archives zu machen, wolle man sich vergegenwärtigen, daß mit Ausnahme ganz weniger Bücher der älteren Literatur, die domaine public sind, wegen jedes einzelnen Werkes der über 4300 Bände umfassenden Collection eine mehr oder weniger umfangreiche Korrespondenz geführt worden ist. Mit einzelnen Autoren sind oft viele Hunderte von Briefen gewechselt worden.

Wie schon in dem Bericht über die Tauchnitz Edition bemerkt worden ist, wurde nur die Korrespondenz besonders bekannter verstorbener Autoren benutzt. Aus den nach Tausenden zählenden Briefen ist wiederum nur ein verschwindend kleiner Teil ausgewählt worden. Wenn trotzdem die nachstehend wiedergegebene Korrespondenz einen verhältnismäßig großen Raum, mehr als die Hälfte des Ganzen, einnimmt, so liegt der Grund darin, daß gegenüber den mehrfach erwähnten Mißverständnissen, denen die Tauchnitz Edition infolge der komplizierten Verhältnisse ausgesetzt ist, das persönliche Zeugnis der Autoren stets das beste und einfachste Argument gewesen ist.

Mit Rücksicht auf den hundertjährigen Geburtstag von Charles Dickens, der am 7. Februar 1912 unter Anteilnahme der ganzen gebildeten Welt gefeiert wird, ist die Korrespondenz von ihm in einem besonderen Abschnitte vorweggenommen worden, der eine erweiterte Auswahl aus seinen Briefen unter

Zugrundelegung der von Freiherrn von Tauchnitz junior 1887 herausgegebenen Festschrift enthält. Wenn diese Briefe vielleicht auch an charakteristischen Einzelheiten weniger reich sind als die manches anderen berühmten Autors, so dürfen sie doch in ihrer Gesamtheit Interesse beanspruchen. Sie bezeugen die großzügige Art und vornehme Gesinnung, die der gefeierte Autor seinem Verleger gegenüber, auch in materiellen Dingen, an den Tag legte, und tragen so einen bescheidenen Teil zur Vervollständigung des Bildes seiner Persönlichkeit bei.

Sämtliche übrigen Autoren sind in einem zweiten Abschnitte in alphabetischer Reihenfolge zusammengefaßt. Die Korrespondenz mit Autoren, die vor 1887 verstorben sind, ist wörtlich der oben erwähnten Festschrift entnommen; die der seitdem Verstorbenen ist neu zusammengestellt.

Die Auswahl der Autoren bedarf wohl dem Kenner der englischen Literatur gegenüber keiner Erläuterung oder Rechtfertigung.[1] In weitaus den meisten Fällen handelte es sich um glänzende Namen, die auch dem Fernerstehenden wohlbekannt sind. Unter den Älteren dürften einige wenige vielleicht der jetzigen Generation, namentlich außerhalb Englands, nicht mehr geläufig sein; aber auch sie haben einst zu den Berühmtheiten ihrer Zeit gehört, und aus Gründen literarhistorischer Gerechtigkeit, ebenso wie in dankbarer Erinnerung ihrer freundschaftlichen Gesinnung, ist ihnen der Platz, den sie in der früheren Festschrift einnahmen, bereitwillig wieder eingeräumt worden.

Erheblich schwieriger als die Auswahl der Autoren gestaltete sich im einzelnen Falle die der zu veröffentlichenden Briefe. Die Diskretion erforderte Weglassung einer Menge von Briefen und Stellen, die vielleicht gerade von besonderem Interesse ge-

[1] Einzelne Lücken erklären sich daraus, daß die Werke der betreffenden Schriftsteller nicht von ihnen direkt, sondern von ihren Verlegern oder Rechtsvertretern erworben worden sind.

wesen wären. Die zwischen Autor und Verleger bestehende Freundschaft veranlaßte den ersteren oft, sich über Dinge zu äußern, deren Publikation nicht in seinem Sinne sein würde, oder sich mit einer Offenheit auszudrücken, die nicht für die Allgemeinheit bestimmt war. Vor allem war durch die Rücksicht auf viele bekannte Persönlichkeiten, verstorbene und lebende, Zurückhaltung geboten. Das Prinzip war, zunächst solche Stellen wiederzugeben, die von allgemeinem literarhistorischen Interesse oder von Wert für die Beurteilung des betreffenden Schriftstellers sind; dann aber auch solche, die das Verhältnis der Autoren zum Verlag charakterisieren oder sonst unsere kurzen Darlegungen über die Tauchnitz Edition illustrieren und beleben. Der letztere Gesichtspunkt ist maßgebend gewesen, wenn manche lobende und schmeichelhafte Bemerkungen Aufnahme gefunden haben, die von der freundlichen Gesinnung der Autoren Zeugnis ablegen.

Bei den Briefen ist in der Regel Ort und Datum angegeben, dagegen die Anrede weggelassen. Das persönliche Moment kommt auch im brieflichen Verkehr dadurch zum Ausdruck, daß die Autorenkorrespondenz von jeher nicht unter der Firma, sondern unter dem persönlichen Namen ihrer Leiter geführt worden ist, ein Grundsatz, an dem auch jetzt nach wie vor festgehalten wird.

Die Briefe der ersten Jahrzehnte sind natürlich ausschließlich an den Gründer des Hauses gerichtet, die späteren, wie schon erwähnt, zum großen Teil an Freiherrn von Tauchnitz junior.

Von den nachstehenden 52 verstorbenen englischen und amerikanischen Autoren der Tauchnitz Edition sind Briefe abgedruckt worden. 26 Autoren sind aus der Festschrift von 1887 übernommen, die 26 übrigen neu hinzugetreten; letztere sind mit * bezeichnet.

Charles Dickens, W. Harrison Ainsworth, *L. M. Alcott, *Matthew Arnold, *William Black, *Richard Doddridge Blackmore, The Countess of Blessington, *Robert Browning, Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton), Henry Lytton Bulwer (Lord Dalling), Thomas Carlyle, *Wilkie Collins, *Mrs. Craik, *F. Marion Crawford, Miß Cummins, Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), *Professor Henry Drummond, George Eliot, John Forster, *Harold Frederic, *Edward A. Freeman, *James Anthony Froude, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Mrs. Gaskell, *Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, *Bret Harte, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Sir Arthur Helps, *Oliver Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, Julia Kavanagh, Charles Kingsley, Charles Lever, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *Robert Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith), Lord Macaulay, Lord Mahon (Earl Stanhope), Captain Marryat, *George du Maurier, *George Meredith, *Ouida, *James Payn, Charles Reade, J. Ruffini, *J. R. Seeley, *R. L. Stevenson, *Harriet Beecher Stowe, *John Addington Symonds, *Lord Tennyson, W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, *Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens).

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens,

geb. 7. Februar 1812, geſt. 9. Juni 1870.

London, 1, Devonshire Terrace,
York Gate, Regent's Park,
October 9th, 1843.

In reply to your letter I beg to say that if you will favour me with any distinct proposition . . I shall be happy to give it *immediate* consideration . .

Rosemont, Lausanne, October 21st, 1846.

. . In reference to the conditions on which I should be disposed to sanction your republication of my new book *Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son*, I am quite at a loss how to answer your question, as I really do not know what it would be fair and reasonable to require from you. But I have every reason to rely upon your honourable intentions; and if you will do me the favour to state your own proposal, I have little doubt that I shall be willing to assent to it . .

Regent's Park, London, April 11th, 1847.

Will you allow me to ask you . . whether I am right in my impression that the agreement between yourself and me has been formed under the law[1] referred to and is a conclusive reason against entertaining the proposal? . . I really do not understand the subject and have no hesitation in referring it to you, as I have with reason entire confidence in your honour and integrity . .

London, 1, Devonshire Terrace,
York Gate, Regent's Park,
October 18th, 1847.

. . The occupation of my time with that story[2] is so great just now, and I devote so much attention to it, that I have re-

[1] Bezieht ſich auf die Auslegung des literariſchen Vertrages zwiſchen England, Preußen und Sachſen.

[2] *Dombey and Son.*

solved *not* to publish a Christmas book this year, as I could not complete the Christmas story I wish to write, under such circumstances, *in that great labour and fatigue*. But I purpose resuming the series, with God's leave, next year. I would have given you earlier notice of this, but I have really been undecided whether I should go on or not.

London, 1, Devonshire Terrace, Novbr. 23rd, 1850.

I much regret not having the pleasure of seeing you this year. . . I beg to acknowledge the safe receipt of your draft for £ . . ., and to assure you that I shall not fail to give you timely notice of any new work I may undertake.

Tavistock House, London, December 22nd, 1852.

Perhaps you may be able to advise me on a subject that now occupies my mind. If you can, I feel sure you will, in your kindness.

[1]My eldest boy, who is now sixteen, I have just taken from Eton (I daresay you know the great public school there, by name) with the intention of sending him to Germany, where I wish him to acquire the language perfectly. He is a clever, well-educated boy of sixteen years of age, and was at first designed for the army; but he has a preference for mercantile pursuits.

Now, I wish to place him with some German gentleman, in whose family he would live happily; would obtain a scholarly knowledge of German and French (of the latter he knows a good deal already); would be overlooked and taken care of, as every boy requires to be; and would not lose what he has already learned. I think this would be greatly preferable to sending him to a German University; but I do not know of any such Tutor for him, or how, or where, I am likely to find one in whom I could thoroughly rely. Is it in your power to help me with your advice and recommendation? Pray forgive my troubling you.

Tavistock House, London, January 14th, 1853.

. . While he [his son Charles] is well looked after (as all boys require to be) I wish him to be not too obviously restrained, and to have the advantages of cheerful and good society. . . I

[1] Eine ganze Reihe seiner Briefe handelt von der Erziehung seines Sohnes Charles.

want him to have an interest in, and to acquire a knowledge of the life around him, and to be treated like a gentleman *though pampered in nothing*. By punctuality in all things great or small, I set great store . .

Tavistock House, Monday night, January 23rd, 1854.

. . It was a matter of real regret to me that I was abroad when you were in London. For it would have given me true pleasure to have taken your hand and thanked you with all heartiness for your friendship. I hope to do so on the occasion of your next visit, and also that it will not be long before you return here.

Mrs. Dickens and her sister unite with me in best regards to yourself and family.

Tavistock House, March 27th, 1854.

. . You have seen the announcements, no doubt, of my new story in *Household Words*.[1] Would you wish to anticipate it or to have any particular and separate arrangement made respecting it? I shall be very happy to do any thing you may wish.

Folkstone, Kent, Wednesday, Septbr. 5th, 1855.

As we arranged that I should let you know as soon as my plans for a new book were completed, I beg to inform you that I purpose beginning, on the 30th of November next, a new work[2] in 20 monthly numbers, of the length and form of *David Copperfield, Bleak House,* etc.

I wish to entrust it to you, for continental purposes, as far as I possibly can; and I shall be glad to hear from you at your leisure on the subject. My address will be here, until the middle of October.

All my family desire to be kindly remembered to you and yours, and Charles in particular is very desirous to be gratefully mentioned.

Folkstone, Kent, Monday, October 8th, 1855.

Many thanks for your letter which was perfectly plain, and written in far more scholarly English than you modestly can imagine.

. . It is a pleasure to me to renew our former terms, and to have any dealings with one whom I so highly esteem.

[1] Eine von Dickens begründete Zeitschrift.
[2] *Little Dorrit.*

Paris, 49, Avenue des Champs Elysées, December 12th, 1855.

Will you tell me what you think of the enclosed proposal, and whether you would accept an agreement on such terms if you were in my place? I shall not make any arrangement for such a translation at any time, without first consulting you.[1]

Paris, 49, Champs Elysées, Tuesday, April 8th, 1856.

. . Having thus disposed of business, let me have the pleasure of adding that we all unite in kindest regards to Mrs. Tauchnitz and your family, and that we shall all remember our meeting here with great pleasure, and shall always look forward to a renewal of that friendship—somewhere.

Paris, 49, Champs Elysées, April 18th, 1856.

. . Leipzig is at present among my castles in the air, mes Châteaux en Espagne, but perhaps Germany and I may make a personal acquaintance yet.

Office of All the Year Round,
No. 11, Wellington Street, North, Strand, London, W.C.,
Thursday, April 7th, 1859.

I duly received your kind letter and its enclosure of a bill at 3 days after sight for. . . Accept my thanks.

Any arrangement that you may wish to make in respect of this Periodical[2] after it shall have come into existence, I will at once consent to.

My story[3] will be published in it, in weekly portions. It will also be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in monthly parts of the same size and price as *Copperfield, Bleak House, Little Dorrit*, etc. Of these monthly parts there will be 8. . . You shall have the latter sheets in advance of their publication, as heretofore.[4]

Tavistock House,
Tavistock Square, London, W.C.,
Monday, April 18th, 1859.

I am obliged to ask you a question which must seem a very odd one.

Did you send me, last week, a bill for £ . . on account of

[1] Es handelte sich um eine Offerte, die ihm wegen Publikation einer französischen Übersetzung seiner sämtlichen Werke von einem der ersten Pariser Verleger zugegangen war.

[2] Die auf dem Briefkopf genannte neue Zeitschrift *All the Year Round.*

[3] *A Tale of Two Cities.*

[4] Vergl. S. 25 Anm. 1.

the payment for my new story, *A Tale of Two Cities?* If you did, I have burnt it, and must ask you for another. If you did not, it is all right.

Last Wednesday night, having company here, I opened two or three letters very hurriedly, and afterwards burnt them, among some was the paper, without intending to do so.[1] I did not even read them. But I have the vaguest possible impression (I may have dreamed it, for any thing I know), that one of those letters was from you, and that it enclosed some bill or draft for £ . .

Pray excuse my giving you this trouble.

You understand that *A Tale of Two Cities* will appear in weekly portions, and every four weekly portions will afterwards appear separately republished in a monthly part. How do you wish to have it sent to you? Weekly?

Office of All the Year Round,
No. 11, Wellington Street, North, Strand, London, W.C.,
Tuesday, May 10th, 1859.

I beg to acknowledge the safe receipt of your bill for . ., and I beg you to accept my thanks.

The first monthly part of the *Tale of Two Cities* shall be forwarded to Messrs. Williams and Norgate[2] in good time, and I will also send them the authority for the admission into England of the books you are so kind as to offer me.

Tavistock House,
Tavistock Square, London, W.C.,
Friday, December 2nd, 1859.

I have this day safely received your draft, payable three days after sight, for £ . . Sterling, in completion of your payment for the *Tale of Two Cities*. I beg to thank you very cordially.

My daughters and their aunt unite in kindest regards to all your house. I have not, as yet, any new book in direct contemplation; but I shall certainly not, at any time, publish a new story without previous communication with you.

[1] Dieser Satz ist offenbar in der Eile geschrieben; natürlich war es in solchen Fällen unmöglich, auch nur ein Wort des Textes zu ändern, selbst bei offenbaren Versehen.

[2] Unsere Londoner Vertreter, durch deren Vermittlung die Freiexemplare (S. 20 Anm. 3) nach England eingeführt werden.

Gad's Hill Place, Higham by Rochester, Kent,
Wednesday, November 21st, 1860.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks, the safe receipt of your draft for £ . . Sterling, also, to send you the agreement with my signature and seal attached.

Great Expectations will occupy *nine months* in its weekly publication in *All the Year Round*. It will be four or five weekly numbers longer than *A Tale of Two Cities*.

Gad's Hill Place, Higham by Rochester, Kent.

The *Uncommercial Traveller* is finished *for the present*, but I may very probably write another series under the same title, but bye and bye. I bring it to a close now, because I am about to produce in *All the Year Round* a new serial story of my own writing, which will be continued every week for nine months. It will be rather larger than *A Tale of Two Cities*. Its title will be *Great Expectations* . . Having a pretty house and grounds here,[1] to which I am much attached . .

Gad's Hill Place, December 22nd, 1860.

I cannot consent to name the sum you shall pay for *Great Expectations*. I have too great a regard for you and too high a sense of your honourable dealing, to wish to depart from the custom we have always observed. Whatever price you put upon it will satisfy me. You have always proposed the terms yourself, on former occasions, and I entreat you to do so now.

Office of All the Year Round,
No. 26, Wellington Street, North, Strand, London, W.C.,
Monday, January 14th, 1861.

I beg to return you the agreement for *Great Expectations*, with my signature and seal. It is perfectly satisfactory to me.

I have given Mr. Joseph Crowe,[2] the English Consul-General at Leipzig, a letter of introduction to you. He wishes to have the honour of knowing you, and he is an accomplished gentleman who has won his place entirely by his own merits. Lord John Russell nominated him to his present office, without any application on his behalf, but solely because he had personally distinguished himself in another official capacity.

[1] Der Erwerb von Gad's Hill, welches schon Shakespeare erwähnt, war die Erfüllung eines Jugendwunsches von Dickens.

[2] Der bekannte Kunstgelehrte, Mitverfasser von *Crowe and Cavalcaselle, History of Painting in Italy*.

Office of All the Year Round, July 15th, 1861.

The book[1] has been a very great success indeed, here. I hope it will prove to answer your purpose also . .

Office of All the Year Round,
No. 26, Wellington Street, North, Strand, London, W.C.,
Saturday, May 10th, 1862.

I am happy to accept your proposition, and I hope (and believe) you will find the little book[2] generally acceptable.

Gad's Hill Place, Higham by Rochester, Kent,
Thursday, February 4th, 1864.

My new book[3] will be in 20 monthly numbers. It will be published in the same form, and will be of the same length, as the original editions of *Pickwick, Copperfield, Bleak House, Little Dorrit*, etc. The first number will be published at the end of April. You may be sure that the right of reprinting in Germany will be yours on your own terms.

London, February 22nd, 1864.

I have the pleasure of readily accepting your offer of £ . . Sterling for the usual right of republishing my new book.[3] The name will not be announced until about the middle of March. It is intended to publish the first monthly number on the 30th of April.

Charley is very well, and sends you his kindest remembrance and regard. He has two daughters, of whom the second was born only two or three days ago.

Gad's Hill Place, June 17th, 1867.

My dear Baron,

I beg to acknowledge the safe receipt of your draft for £ . . .[4] It is always a pleasure to me to have any transactions with you, for I implicitly rely on your honourable and upright spirit. Faithfully your friend Charles Dickens.

[1] *Great Expectations.*
[2] *Christmas Stories.*
[3] *Our Mutual Friend.*
[4] Ein freiwilliges Nachtragshonorar für *Our Mutual Friend.*

Gad's Hill Place, March 17th, 1870.

The first number of my new story[1] (to be completed in 12 numbers) will be published on the last day of this month. Your terms shall be mine, and I will most readily accept them if you will kindly state them . .

Office of All the Year Round, March 24th, 1870.

. . The terms you kindly propose are quite satisfactory, and I accept them with pleasure . . You shall receive the first No. as soon after this as possible, and the succeeding Nos. regularly[2] . . Believe me always faithfully your friend

CHARLES DICKENS.

[1] *Edwin Drood.*

[2] Am 9. Juni darauf ſtarb Dickens, und *Edwin Drood* blieb Fragment.

Englische und amerikanische Autoren

(Charles Dickens, s. S. 49—58)

W. Harrison Ainsworth,

geb. 1805, geſt. 1882.

Kensal Manor House, Harrow Road, London,
March 5th, 1844.

I consider your offer of . . very liberal; and in accepting it, I beg to tender you my best thanks not so much for the amount, as for the praiseworthy spirit with which you are actuated . . I subscribe with pleasure to your conditions. I give you my full sanction for an edition of my present work *Saint James's;* and for editions of all my future romances upon the terms proposed by you. And I engage not to enter into a similar arrangement with any other publisher in Germany . .

5, Arundel Terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton,
May 4th, 1854.

In the course of three or four days I shall send you a Tale[1] which I have just completed and which I am persuaded is one of the best I have written. So convinced am I of this, that I have inscribed it, as you will see, to you and Madame Tauchnitz. You will not understand the force of the allusion till you read the Tale—but you *will* understand how much I have been influenced by personal regard for my excellent friends in Leipzig. . . I beg to be allowed to present you with the foreign copyright of this volume—and only stipulate that you print the dedication, as I wish my countrymen in Germany and France to know how highly I estimate you.

Hôtel Windsor, Rue de Rivoli, Paris,
October 6th, 1854.

. . In dedicating my little Tale to you and to Madame Tauchnitz, I selected for that dedication the happiest couple I

[1] *The Flitch of Bacon;* or, *The Custom of Dunmow.*

knew. They happened at the same time to be amongst my best friends. All the better, for I could prove my regard without the slightest violation of truth. I rejoice to think that anything I have said has given you pleasure, and I sincerely trust that all my good wishes for your prolonged happiness may be fulfilled . . It may amuse you to learn that my Tale has been the means of reviving the old obsolete *Custom of Dunmow*. I have promised to give a *Flitch of Bacon* to any couple, who can make out this claim to it, next June, and if you and Madame Tauchnitz should, by accident, be in England at the time, I shall present it to you... I passed a day with Mr. Dickens at Boulogne on my way here, and we spoke much of you and your great kindness . .

St. Mary's Road, Reigate,
September 1st, 1881.

My dear Friend, I am delighted to find that you propose to include *Stanley Brereton* in your charming list of Novels and shall feel much obliged if you will send me the agreement and the cheque for £. ., as you kindly propose. With kindest regards to yourself and your family, believe me, my dear Baron Tauchnitz, your attached friend W. HARRISON AINSWORTH.

P.S. It may interest you to learn that I am to receive a complimentary Dinner from the Mayor of Manchester—my native city—on the 15th Septbr.[1]

L. M. Alcott (Am.),

geb. 1832, geſt. 1888.

January 8th, 1876.

As no other foreign publisher has ever recognised my rights as an author though several have republished my books, I do not quite know in what terms to reply to the kind proposal you make me.

Concord, Mass., February 28th (1879).

Your letter of Feb. 8th has reached me, also the check for M . . ., and I have acknowledged the same. I am glad to have my books in your Edition for the Continent, and I authorise no other publication of them there.

[1] Wenige Monate darauf ſtarb Ainsworth.

A sequel to *Little Men* will probably appear in the autumn, and I will send you an early copy if you desire it.

As the address of the lady, whose note you enclosed, is not very clear, will you kindly inform her that I shall like to see the book[1] in good German. It has been done once but not well, and I think a correct translation would interest the home-loving Germans almost as much as their pleasant tales delight us.

Boston, October 27th (1886).

The new book[2] was probably sent by my publisher.

It is, I believe, of the same length as the others, and completes the Little Women and Men series.

Thirty-five thousand were sold as the first edition here, so I think it will do well abroad, and I am always glad to see my works in your famous Library.

Matthew Arnold,

geb. 1822, geſt. 1888.

Holly Bank, Audenshaw, nr. Manchester,
August 10th, 1887.

I have often recollected our pleasant meeting the winter before last and hope we may some day meet again. I shall certainly not be at Leipsic without paying my respects to you.

I saw Messrs. Macmillan[3] before leaving London and find them strongly of opinion that the prose book of mine most suitable for your Library is my *Essays in Criticism*, a volume which has gone through several editions and has still a very good sale. Accordingly I have desired them to send you a copy of it, as I think it would probably do better for your Library than the volume of Prose Passages.

William Black,

geb. 1841, geſt. 1898.

Paston House, Paston Place, Brighton,
July 3rd, 1883.

. . But unfortunately I find that your edition of these books of mine is too much admired, and that my friends, when they

[1] *Little Women.*
[2] *Jo's Boys.*
[3] Eines der größten Londoner Verlagshäuſer, ſ. S. 33.

come to the house, though otherwise they may consider themselves indifferent honest, do not scruple to thieve away any volumes they want. Accordingly my sets are always getting out of order; and so, to complete ten sets, I should want the following: . . .

Paston House, Paston Place, Brighton,
May, 22nd, 1885.

. . Do you happen to know if *Judith Shakespeare* has done well? I am rather curious on the point, Germany having always shown such a keen interest in everything Shakespearian.

Letzter Brief von William Black.

Paston House, Paston Place, Brighton,
June 2nd, 1898.

If you were disposed to include my forthcoming novel—*Wild Eelin, her escapades, adventures, and bitter sorrows*—in your series, I should be glad to send you sheets. The book is finished, and in the hands of Messrs. Sampson & Low; but they think it better to postpone the publication until September.

I sincerely trust that you and yours are all well. My handwriting will show you that I have had a little touch of illness; but I am pulling through, and may live to torment you for still another year or so.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore,

geb. 1825, gest. 1900.

Teddington, May 14th, 1880.

I have the honour of acknowledging your favour of 10th current, and of replying thereto.

It appears to me that the perpetuity of my work *Mary Anerley* (which you propose to publish in your most popular Series), is of equal value with the first start thereof. For all my books increase in estimation, as they become more widely known. . .

Hoping that you may find this book a valuable addition to your vast issue,

I remain, with best consideration. . .

Teddington, June 11th, 1884.

I return many thanks for cheque, also the counterpart of agreement signed, and a list of errors, which (in spite of all my care) crept into the text through the carelessness and stubbornness of printers. From these I should wish your edition to be free. One copy of your good firm's issue, or two at the utmost, will content me.

With best wishes for the success of your edition, and very kind regards,

I remain, dear Baron,
Yours always faithfully,
R. D. BLACKMORE.

P.S. The book[1] will succeed after all, I think. It has been reviled by the Radicals, but now the Tories rally to its defence. —

The Countess of Blessington,

geb. 1790, geſt. 1849.

London, July 7th, 1843.

It is agreed between Lady Blessington and Mr. Bernhard Tauchnitz of Leipzig that Lady Blessington will give to Mr. Tauchnitz her express sanction to publish in Germany an edition in English of her future works—that Lady Blessington will give no similar sanction to any other German publisher . . In consideration of which Mr. Tauchnitz agrees to pay to Lady Blessington . .

Gore House, August 11th, 1843.

. . I trust that long ere this you have received the agreement with my signature . . Short as our acquaintance has been, it has inspired me with such confidence in your integrity and justice that I do not hesitate to fulfil my agreement being convinced that I shall have no reason to repent it. I wish that it were possible for me to visit Germany this year, for I ardently long to become personally acquainted with a country, and people, I have long admired and esteemed, and whose literature has inspired me with such interest . .

[1] *Tommy Upmore.*

Gore House, October 21st, 1843.

. . I am now engaged in a novel . . It will be entitled *Strathern* and shall be sent to you weekly . . I have lately been perusing the memoirs of *Ritter von Lang*,[1] a clever work but too cynical for my taste. The pictures of domestic life in it are very interesting and would be more so, were the author less ill-natured, and ill-nature is not a characteristic with your country . .

Gore House, April 15th, 1844.

. . I hope you will not think me unreasonable in expecting the same remuneration for my works, that my friend Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to receive . . His translation of your great Poet Schiller is greatly admired here, and the memoir is considered admirable. It will give me great pleasure to see you in England this summer when I hope to enjoy more of your society. *Strathern* will be the same length as *Meredith*. .

Gore House, March 16th, 1847.

. . The novel[2] is one likely to create much interest in your country, as well as mine, being founded on fact and the story existing. .

Gore House, April 19th, 1847.

. . Jenny Lind arrived here on Saturday to the great satisfaction of all Lovers of Music who long to hear this Northern Syren . .

Robert Browning,[3]

geb. 1812, geſt. 1889.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent,
Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.,
October 18th, 1871.

Pray allow me to apologise for the delay in replying to your letter of August 22—a delay caused by my absence from London.

With respect to your proposal to include my works in your

[1] Karl Heinrich Ritter von Lang, deutſcher Geſchichtsforſcher, geb. 1764, geſt. 1835.

[2] *Marmaduke Herbert.*

[3] Mit dem berühmten Dichter wurde auch, wie aus den vorſtehenden Briefen hervorgeht, die Korreſpondenz über die Publikation der Werke ſeiner Gattin Elizabeth Barrett Browning (geb. 1809, geſt. 1861) geführt.

continental edition, I have only to say that I shall greatly value such an extension of whatever influence they may possess,—and that I shall accept whatever terms you think fit to offer . .

I shall gladly be associated, now also, with the works of my wife,—if you desire it. They are in five volumes—admitting of no further alteration. The last edition of them, only issued a year ago, is already exhausted, and a new one called for . .

London, 10, Warwick Crescent,
Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.,
December 8th, 1871.

I beg to thank you for your letter, the proposal it contains, and the kindness it implies. I accept your offer with every acknowledgment of your liberality and straightforwardness . .

There is no need to solicit your care about the accurate printing from the *last* editions—those of last year. (There is a new edition of E. B. B.'s Poems just gone to press, but in no respect different from its predecessor.) Nor is there need that I wish you the best of fortune with your adventure: whatever the event, I shall retain the advantage of considering myself,

dear Baron Tauchnitz,
yours most truly,
ROBERT BROWNING.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent,
Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.,
December 19th, 1871.

I beg to thank you for all the kindness of your letter. The proposal to supply what is wanting in the proper material for your two volumes, out of the 4th or preceding one of my edition, has my complete approbation,—and if you take the *Dramatic Lyrics*—at the end of the 4th volume—it will give completeness to what you publish. I also quite agree to your reprinting, as the first work of my wife that you introduce, the *Selection* you mention. I made it myself, and should like my short preface to remain where it is. The titles you give are quite correct.

With respect to the portraits: if you so incline to honour us, I can have no objection: but I should like to submit to your judgment what, on the whole, is the best likeness of my wife, made carefully at Rome in a season of comparative health and

repose, and as such, now representing her in our National Portrait Gallery: while I must tell you that the print of my own poor face, which you refer to, was acknowledged by the artist —or at least the Publisher himself—to be a failure, which required a "touching up" it never received. I propose, therefore to send you photographic copies somewhat more to the purpose, together with that of my wife, mentioned above,— as soon as I shall be able to obtain it,—probably in a few days' time. I think you will prefer the mature head as more characteristic of the poetry it is intended to illustrate.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent,
Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.,
January 1st, 1872.

Let me begin by wishing you every happiness for this and many another year. I have next to thank you as heartily for all your kindness,—the letter with its enclosure, and the beautiful gift-book which I shall value for its sake and your own. I enclose the agreement duly signed. You must pardon the mistake I made in substituting *Lyrics* for *Romances* (you must know that I have not a copy of my own works, and trusted to my memory!) As it is, I have inserted the word *Romances* merely because we should so keep unbroken the continuity of the series of poems, in case you decide hereafter to go on with the publication: but if, for any reason, you prefer the Lyrics, as shorter pieces:—pray make your selection from those. If you have no choice in the matter, it might be as well to simply take from the beginning of the *Romances* exactly as much or as many as you require: indeed, I myself am quite indifferent to which poems you select; particularly if the others are likely to have their turn.

I have been waiting to get a good photograph made of the portrait of E. B. B. which gives the best notion of her twelve years ago: but my order cannot be executed before three weeks . .

In all this transaction,—allow me just to conclude by saying,—you have been so admirably precise and business-like, that I am tempted to beg that you will so far stray out of your rules as to use your own discretion and do any little thing that may seem serviceable to the publication, even though not expressly mentioned in the agreement: for I have your interest at

heart quite as much as my own, which you have so promptly provided for.

I am, dear Baron Tauchnitz,
yours very sincerely ever,
ROBERT BROWNING.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent,
Upper Westbourne Terrace, W.,
February 1st, 1872.

I was sorry indeed to miss the honour and pleasure of your visit: and yesterday my attempt to see you was unsuccessful. With respect to the presumed misprint in vol. 4 p. 246, I find there a line thus beginning "*Got touched* upon the shoulder" &c. —where I discover no mistake.

Pray believe me,

my dear Baron,
most truly yours,
ROBERT BROWNING.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent, W.,
February 7th, 1872.

You are perfectly right: the Go*t* is an absurd misprint for Go*d*: I was not aware that it occurred in the last and stereotyped edition:—print, therefore, "God wot," and accept the best thanks of,

my dear Baron,
yours very truly and cordially,
ROBERT BROWNING.

I beg to be remembered most kindly to the Baron your Father.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent, W.,
May 7th, 1873.

I am quite confounded at your very generous present.[1] It would have been quite enough kindness had you simply sent me the books I was unable to procure in London: I shall undoubtedly value all the more the little library which you thus render complete; it will henceforth be my constant companion, I hope—and no less so the pleasant remembrance which I shall associate with it. The other books are superb indeed, as great

[1] Griechische und römische Klassiker-Ausgaben.

a delight to the eyes as to the mind. Pray offer my best thanks and respects to the Baron your Father, and believe me,

dear Baron Tauchnitz,
yours most truly and obligedly ever,
ROBERT BROWNING.

London, 19, Warwick Crescent, W.,
December 31st, 1883.

. . But, in any case, you may print as much—or as little—of my poems as will answer your purpose—though I am naturally desirous to appear as advantageously as possible before a German Public—should such an honour be awarded me.

Pray offer my most cordial respects to the Baron your Father, together with every good wish appropriate to the Season, and pray accept the same assurances of regard from . .

Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton),

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Bart., 1844 Sir E. Lytton Bulwer *Lytton* Bart., 1866 Lord Lytton,

geb. 25. Mai 1803, geſt. 18. Januar 1873.

London, Hertford Street, February 24th, 1844.

. . You will perceive a slight alteration in my name . . By the will of my dear Mother, whom I have had the bitter affliction to lose recently, my surname is henceforth, Bulwer *Lytton*.

Hertford Street, March 29th, 1844.

I shall be glad to know how the Translation of Schiller is received in Germany—and I shall be peculiarly obliged if you will send me . . any reviews by journals of authority—upon it . . It is as yet very successful in England.

19, James Street, Buckingham Gate, London,
September 7th, 1846.

[1] The recent law of international copyright with Prussia—giving me henceforth the property of my works in that country, I wish to know whether you are disposed to negociate with me for the exclusive copyright in Prussia . . Our former dealings render me desirous to give you the first offer . . I open my letter

[1] Die Korreſpondenz mit Bulwer über die Copyright-Fragen iſt eine ſehr umfangreiche geweſen.

to say that I am just informed that the Saxon Government has entered into the same convention as Prussia, which of course adds much to the value of English copyright . .

London, February 17th, 1848.

I expect shortly to publish an historical romance in three volumes [1] upon a subject that I trust will be of very general interest.—I suppose I am to take it for granted that you would like to have it on the same terms as the last, *Lucretia*, and will on hearing from you to that effect send the proofs as before . . you say that the sum you offer to me is the same that Dickens has accepted . . I cannot conclude without thanking you for all the kindness and attention which made my visit to Leipzig so pleasant and instructive . .

London, June 27th, 1848.

I enclose to you a certificate about *Harold*—not being able to lay my hands on yours—if it does not do, send me your own form . .

Athenæum Club, Saturday, July 1st, 1848.

. . By the agreement you may sell all over the world, except England and our possessions . .

London, November, 1848.

. . What I mean, is this. It is possible, if not probable, that those states (the U. S. of America) may grant us a Law of Copyright in which case I might be unable to sanction the circulation of any foreign reprints, and I could not compromise the chance of a copyright there which would be at least as valuable to me as one in my own Country . . As long as the Law remains as it is, of course, I don't in any way interfere or pretend to do so, with your reprints going to America and selling there.—And it is only in the case of a change, that I reserve the power of protecting what might then be my copyright. This I cannot forego—but the question is of no importance to you, tho' of so great a one possibly to me . .

Brighton, December 12th, 1848.

The *New Timon* has had (tho' hitherto anonymous) an immense sale in this country, larger than any poem since Byron, and *King Arthur* (which all who have seen it consider my best

[1] *Harold.*

and most durable work whether in prose or verse) . . I am especially anxious to get these poems reviewed by the German press.

Ems, August 12th, 1849.

I send you the residue of *The Caxtons* . . I trust to your honour not to publish till October 14 . . the work will not be out in England till October 16, so that you will be *two days in advance of us* . .

1, Park Lane, December 11th, 1852.

. . I am perfectly sensible of the fair and handsome way in which you have always transacted business between us, and I shall be happy to meet your wishes and interests in the same liberal spirit . . I should be glad for my reputation to see so good an edition as yours established in *France;* and I think that any pecuniary terms accorded to me for such power would be cheaply repaid to you by the additional sale obtained.

Argyll Hall, Torquay, December 27th, 1865.

The design and treatment of these volumes[1] *is wholly new* and we anticipate a considerable sale for it here . .

12, Grosvenor Square, London,
March, 21st, 1872.

I have, indeed, a novel in hand[2] but do not expect to complete it for publication till the end of the year . . I certainly should not think of dealing with any other Publisher for the Continental edition.

Knebworth, Stevenage, Herts,
September, 13th, 1872.

. . The novel[2] is of our own time and the treatment of it in great part humorous . .

Argyll Hall, Warren Road, Torquay,
November 12th, 1872.

. . [3]I can't say when *Chillingly* will be out. It is not yet completed and tho' some part is in proof—no part gone thro' the press. . .

[1] *The Lost Tales of Miletus*, in der Tauchnitz Edition nur 1 Band.
[2] *Kenelm Chillingly*.
[3] Diese Stelle ist aus seinem letzten Briefe.

Henry Lytton Bulwer,[1]

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, 1871 Lord Dalling,
geb. 1804, geſt. 24. Mai 1872.[2]

42, Champs Elysées, Février 5, 1868.

Comme vous devez partir ce soir et c'est une occasion maintenant de nous arranger, je propose les termes suivants . . Il faut nécessairement prendre la dernière édition . .

42, Champs Elysées, July 26th, 1868.

. . There are a good many corrections in the work, but this will give your edition an advantage. If any pages require a revise, send them here . .

Paris, March 12th, 1868.

Many thanks, my dear Sir, for your polite note, the favour offered in which it would be very ungracious to refuse. I therefore accept it as a courtesy characteristic of your general amiability . .

53, Upper Brook Str., Grosvenor Square,
June 22nd, 1868.

I hope the book goes on to your satisfaction. I had received flattering compliments from German friends, but am not able to say whether they represent German opinion.

42, Champs Elysées, Paris, July 1868.

Je suis très sensible à la bonne impression de la Presse Allemande.

Heron House, Richmond, Octbr. 15, 1870.

Je publie à l'instant la vie de Lord Palmerston avec toute sorte de papiers privés et intéressants. Vous m'avez dit que vous vouliez me l'acheter pour le continent . .

Heron House, Richmond, Novbr. 12, 1870.

. . Mon idée est de vous corriger une copie, et si vous le voulez, de raccourcir çà et là pour les lecteurs ordinaires. Vous

[1] Bruder von Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton.

[2] Sir Henry Bulwer, der bekanntlich auch als Diplomat ſich ſehr ausgezeichnet hat, ſchrieb häufig in franzöſiſcher Sprache. Manche Briefe ſind ſogar halb franzöſiſch, halb engliſch abgefaßt.

me direz si vous voulez cela et où je dois vous remettre la copie ainsi corrigée. . . Je trouve que vous ferez mieux de donner £ . . dont une grande partie ira à ceux qui en ont dans ce moment grand besoin . . Le livre se vend énormément ici.

Torquay, December 28th, 1870.

I should tell you that the revised copy I mean especially for you, abbreviates pretty considerably the one published here. I could not make these abbreviations in my third edition (just publishing) here, without the loss of much time and at a considerable expense, but I think they improve the book and make it more readable. You, however, might like your choice between the third edition just publishing or the one I had especially intended for you.

Torquay, January 24th, 1871.

. . Would it be possible for you to give me on a slip of paper the German alterations[1] you so kindly made. . .

Heron House, Richmond, March 18th, 1871.

Can I have my books of your edition sent to *me* in England? I know they can't come to the Public[2] . . yours very truly

H. L. Bulwer.

P. S. You will know me after a fortnight under another name. I have accepted a peerage—and take as title the name of a fief which our family Bulwer has held in Norfolk since the conquest and which is still my brother's—Mr. Bulwer's. . . I keep however Bulwer as second title. . . The patent will be out in about a fortnight.

Thomas Carlyle,

geb. 4. Dezember 1795, geſt. 5. Februar 1881.

3, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London,
October 1st, 1858.

I need not say I hope it[3] will be well printed and find fair sale in *Germany*.

[1] Bezieht ſich auf einige, von uns gemachte Änderungen in bezug auf deutſche Namen und Verhältniſſe, welche in ſeinem *Life of Palmerston* vorkommen.

[2] Vergl. Seite 19, 20 und 30 Anm. 1.

[3] Sein Werk über Friedrich den Großen.

Chelsea, May 19th, 1865.

You have always been extremely polite about "Presentation Copies"[1] of that book on King Friedrich which you are now printing the conclusion of.

Chelsea, London, November 9th, 1865.

. . I am not willing to trespass farther on such munificence of procedure in this matter . . your reprint, which indeed is very perfect and far handier to read, is greatly in demand here; and friends accept it from me as a distinguished gift *not attainable otherwise* . .[1]

5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, June 8th, 1869.

You are perfectly at liberty to print the new *Schiller* on the terms you have been pleased to offer . .

5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, July 5th, 1869.

No transaction could be handsomer on your part, and you may believe me I am very sensible of it . .[2] the money account concerns me; please attend to that as already said. Friendliness and help cannot be paid; but money can, and always should!

Wilkie Collins,

geb. 1824, geſt. 1889.

2, Harley Place, New Road, London, June 18th, 1856.

Your kind letter has just been forwarded to my residence in town. I am sincerely gratified to hear that some of my works have a prospect of being included in your far famed series.

I accept the remuneration you are so good as to offer me, the more readily because parts of *After Dark* offer something in return for it, in the shape of literary labour which has never appeared in *Household Words*. I refer to the Introduction and Prologues to the Stories, which make *one interest* of them, and which are now printed for the first time; and to one of the Stories themselves, called *The Lady of Glenwith Grange*, which has never appeared in any periodical publication. I hope these

[1] Vergl. Seite 20 Anm. 1.

[2] Der Brief, aus dem dieſe Stelle entnommen, bezog ſich auf diverſes, in Deutſchland für ſeinen *Frederick the Great* von uns beſchafftes Material.

original additions to the book may so help its circulation as to justify the liberality which has led you to make me a gainer by the republication of *After Dark*.

I am just contemplating writing a new work of fiction, and I will take care that you shall be informed in good time of its publication.

My last story, in three volumes, was called *Hide and Seek*. It met with greater success here than anything I had previously written. If you should, at any time, like to look over the book, I should be happy to place a copy at your disposal, if you will kindly inform me of the means of enabling it to reach you.

2, Harley Place, New Road, London, August 23rd, 1856.

. . I have seen, at Boulogne, your edition of *After Dark* and have been very much pleased at the neat and elegant appearance which my book presents in your form of publication.

12, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London,
January 28th, 1862.

I have been away from London, and have had no earlier opportunity than this of thanking you for your kind letter.

You shall have my immediate attention to any proposal which you are good enough to make to me for my forthcoming work. I am very glad to hear that *The Woman in White* has proved successful in your hands. It has largely increased my reputation here—and I am rejoiced to think that it has helped to justify your uniform liberality of conduct and feeling towards English writers.

90, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., London,
March 19th, 1872.

I have received your kind letter. Pray accept my best thanks for the friendly consideration for my interests which has animated you in writing to me. You will add to my obligations if you will excuse me for abstaining from stating any terms, on my part, for *Miss or Mrs.?* I have always been perfectly satisfied with the proposals which you have been so good as to make to me,—and I know beforehand that the sum you may offer me for *Miss or Mrs.?* will be liberally calculated at the full value of the book as a publishing speculation. Our relations—I am sure I may say—have been friendly as well as literary relations, on both sides—and, while I fully appreciated your kind-

ness in leaving the matter to me, I beg that we may alter nothing, and go on as we have gone on from the first.

I am not allowed, by my agreement, to republish *Miss or Mrs.?* in the English language, *anywhere*, before the middle of June next. This gives me time to find out whether we can publish the story by itself here. The sale in *The Graphic* newspaper was so large (I believe two hundred thousand copies) that I may perhaps have exhausted my public in England. You shall hear from me again, as soon as I have consulted my publisher—in good time before it will be necessary for you to begin printing.

With kind regards, and with many thanks for your cordial reception of the few words I wrote on the subject of my brother's book, I remain . .

90, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London,
December 26th, 1872.

Just at this time—when a vain attempt is being made to induce your English friends and authors to leave you[1]—I take the liberty of publicly expressing *my* sense of obligation to your constant kindness and consideration, by dedicating to you the new English edition of *Miss or Mrs.?* I enclose the title-page and dedication[2] (in proof)—and I hope you will approve of what I have done. The book shall follow, as soon as it is published.

The New Magdalen is going on. I send by this book-post two new copies of *Temple Bar*. (Per registry.) The story will fill two volumes I think—and the book-proofs shall be carefully forwarded to you. I have closed with Herr Hartleben's proposal for the German translation. The translator is already at work.

Hotel Westminster, Paris, December 3rd, 1877.

I have only to-day heard that *My Lady's Money* is to be published in the Christmas Number of the Illustrated London News on the 12th of this month (Wednesday 12th). If you can conveniently publish the Continental Edition on the next day—the 13th, the priority of publication in London will be sufficiently observed.

[1] Ein Konkurrenzunternehmen, das bald zurückging, und nicht mehr fortgesetzt wird.

[2] Die Dedikation von *Miss or Mrs.* lautet: To Baron von Tauchnitz: In cordial remembrance of my relations with him as Publisher and Friend.

This information will, I hope, reach you in good time. My travels in Italy were of so erratic a nature—so entirely without fixed plans of any sort—that it was impossible for my letters to follow me. Otherwise, I should have been able to write to you at an earlier date. The question of time has obliged me to get back to England by the French route—and to my great regret I miss the chance of shaking hands with you at Leipzig. This pleasure is, I hope, only a pleasure deferred. My health is so much improved by change of scene and air that I look forward to making a longer stay in Germany at my next visit. In the meantime, let me once more thank you for your kindness and believe me, with best remembrances to your son, always . .

I return to London, after a short rest here.

90, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.,
London, March 22nd, 1880.

I should be very unworthy of your most friendly and generous suggestion, if I hesitated to accept it. Let me most sincerely thank your father and you for an arrangement which is more than considerate towards my interests—and which is, in every respect, highly gratifying to me . .

90, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.,
London, March 26th, 1883.

My vocation in life is to find words for thoughts. *Your* kindness is, really and truly, too much for my resources—I call on my stock of words, and I find it exhausted. When you come to my age, and have in the course of nature lost some good and true friends, you will value as I do the friends who are still left. I say no more.

90, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.,
London, April 12th, 1883.

. . It is another bond between us—and to me, a most encouraging circumstance—to hear that your good father enters his protest too against the infernal cruelties of vivisection, and gives us the support of another illustrious name. Please say this to him, with my sincere esteem and regard. My book[1] has been written (as we say in England) "with all my heart," and I am indeed glad to hear that it has made such a favourable impression on you.

[1] *Heart and Science.*

82, Wimpole Street, London W.,
Saturday, December 22nd, 1888.

Here I am *again!* This time, I report the safe arrival of my dearly-loved Tauchnitz Edition of *The Legacy of Cain,* on Thursday last.

Let me beg you to accept my best thanks for this welcome gift—and for the friendly kindness which has helped the latest of my literary offspring to reach its anxious parent.

With sincerest good wishes to you and to your son for the New Year that is coming, believe me, etc. etc.

Mrs. Craik

(Miss Mulock),

geb. 1826, geſt. 1887.

Lynover Cottage,
Holborn, London, October 12th (1857).

I have read the copyright convention between England and Prussia, and taken a legal opinion thereon.—Which decision undoubtedly is that the right remains solely with the authors. I communicated this to Messrs. . . a week since—together with my intention of accepting your proposal for *The Head of the Family* . .

I shall be glad if you will print from the 2nd edition, which is revised, and shall be happy to hear from you when convenient.

Many thanks for the copies of *John Halifax*[1]—the edition is admirably printed and got up.

Wildwood, Hampstead, October 22nd (1859).

I have referred your offer about *A Woman's Thoughts* to Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. *The Ogilvies* being published by another house:—I must ask you to make me a separate offer for it.

I shall feel very much obliged if your influence can induce some one of your countrymen to make a proposal for the translating of *John Halifax* which would be satisfactory to the translator I suggested, and to myself—and shall hope to hear further on the matter as soon as possible.—It would be a very great

[1] Der Roman, der Mrs. Craiks Ruf begründete.

pleasure to me that my books should be known in your country. Do you think the publishers of the *Belletristische Ausland* would like to have them in their series?

The Corner House,
Shortlands, Kent, October 21st, 1871.

You will get proof-sheets of my *Hannah* through Mr. Williams.[1]—And I shall send you also the third book in my Series for girls.

What of *Fair France?*—I think, if you read, you will find nothing in it that Germans need object to.—And I should like to think that *all* my books were in your Library.—You once told me to suggest any good English novels.—Have you ever had George Macdonald's? He has written very fine novels—beginning with *David Elginbrod*[2]—published by Hurst & Blackett. Ask Mr. Williams for them—and judge.—I have also lately read *A Daughter of Heth*—a remarkably good novel. There are so few novels I like at all that I think you may trust me.[3]

The Corner House, Shortlands, Kent,
March 23rd, 1874.

It was pleasant to see your old familiar handwriting, it will be pleasanter still to see your face, should you come hitherwards. You will not forget us, when you are next in London?

For my books—they are not many now. I have too full a home life. But there is a novelette in one volume now going through Good Words—to be finished in July and I suppose to appear in June as a book—also, soon after Easter another one volume tale *The Little Lame Prince, a Parable for Old and Young*,—a fantastic little book for which I myself have a particular affection.—Would you like to put them both together in a volume of your Library—and then I will manage that you have early sheets to print from as soon as possible.—Send word through Mr. Williams and he will let me know what to do and when.—I do not think Isbister & Co. would object to the volume appearing in June.

[1] Sydney Williams, ein Freund unseres Hauses, der uns stets in aufopfernder Weise seinen Beistand geleistet hat.

[2] Dieses Werk erschien ebenso wie der zwei Zeilen weiter erwähnte Roman *A Daughter of Heth* von William Black wenige Monate später in der Tauchnitz Edition.

[3] Vergl. Seite 25 Anm. 4.

Is all well with you and yours?—How many grandchildren now?—My one child—my "sunshine" is sunshining as ever—bright—merry—good—and so quick at her letters that I have strong forebodings some day some future Baron Tauchnitz may have in his Library—*A Novel—by Dorothy Craik!*—Long after you and I have gone whither we have no more to do with literature—and our "works do *not* follow us."—But let us hope for many a year before then to see the labour of our hands—and rejoice in it—and in our children.

With very kind remembrance of long years,

yours etc. etc.

F. Marion Crawford (Am.),

geb. 1854, geſt. 1909.

Villa Crawford,
Sant' Agnello di Sorrento,
November 27th, 1906.

I am instructing Messrs. Macmillan to send you a copy of *A Lady of Rome* at once. It is slightly longer than my last, and will of course make 2 volumes. I need not say that I agree to the usual terms.

My wife wishes to be warmly remembered to you. I am glad to say that we are all well here, and look forward to a distant possibility of your visiting Southern Italy and us, some day. If you ever decide to do so, you will be warmly welcomed.

Miss Cummins (Am.),

geb. 10. April 1827, geſt. 1. Oktober 1866.

Dorchester, August 21st, 1854.

I have recently received a letter from . . in which they inform me of your intention to republish *The Lamplighter* in Germany and assure me of your proposal to award me, as the author of the work, a share in the profits of your enterprise. They inform me also that this Edition will never interfere with the rights of my American publisher, as you pledge yourself not to sell American works to this country. This being the case, I cannot fail to give my cordial approbation to the plan,

and beg to assure you that I feel myself much flattered by the admission to a place in your list of British Authors.[1] I would express also a most grateful sense of the liberality which you propose to exercise in my behalf, a liberality to which I am well aware I have no claim but through your generosity. Trusting that the enterprise will prove advantageous to you and that you will find no cause to regret the republishing of the volume, I am . .

Dorchester, July 27th, 1857.

. . I am not aware that I have any especial power or influence in respect to securing English editions on the Continent, but I gladly take another opportunity of expressing my cordial esteem, and my best wishes in respect to your publication of my work in Germany . .

Dorchester, August 16th, 1864.

. . It is one of the pleasures attendant on the publications of my works that they successively bring me into correspondence with one to whom I am indebted for such uniform courtesy. And, as regards my pecuniary transactions with you, I can only confirm my often repeated assurance of grateful esteem for the liberality . .

Charles Dickens,

ſ. Seite 49—58.

Benjamin Disraeli, 1876 Lord Beaconsfield,

geb. 21. Dezember 1804, geſt. 19. April 1881.

London, July 13th, 1844.

. . It is with extreme satisfaction, that I have assented to your wish to prepare an edition of *Coningsby* for Continental circulation and especially for the German public. The sympathy of a great nation is the most precious reward of authors, and an appreciation that is offered us by a foreign people has something of the character and value which we attribute to the fiat of posterity.

[1] Vergl. Seite 16 Anm. 1.

Hôtel de l'Europe, Rue de Rivoli, Paris,
December 15th, 1845.

Mr. Colburn[1] will publish in a few days *Contarini Fleming* . . This work was published anonymously twelve years ago; has been long out of print, and has been for these last two years in great demand. It is a work highly adapted to the *Germans* . . it is adorned by a *portrait of the author*,[2] from the same picture as the large engraving, which I sent you in the spring . .

Grosvenor Gate, April 3rd, 1857.

I have been much on the Continent during the last year, and have found great and frequent complaints of the omission of many of my works in the reprints which you have published of those productions. I have often intended to write to you on the subject, but the great pressure of affairs has always prevented me. . . Probably the fault is mine, as I ought, perhaps, to have furnished you, as heretofore, with corrected copies, but the Revolution of 1848 seemed to terminate these literary speculations and since then I have always been too busy. . . The works omitted[3] are some of those most eagerly sought at home. . .

Hughenden Manor, September 23rd, 1858.

. . I am quite willing that you should publish those of my writings which are not already in your list, for your editions are truly excellent both for their appearance and their accuracy. . .

Grosvenor Gate, June 30th, 1870.

I am gratified to hear of the success of *Lothair* under your auspices. I am glad to say that Messrs. Longman can give you a similar report of England, and our American brethren are not behind us in public appreciation. . . I accept your liberal enclosure[4] in the spirit in which it is offered "kindly," for it comes from a gentleman whose prosperity always pleases me and whom I respect and regard. . .

[1] Londoner Verleger.

[2] Ist der Tauchnitz Edition beigegeben.

[3] *Venetia*, *Vivian Grey*, *Henrietta Temple*, über welche Werke bald darauf Verträge für die Tauchnitz Edition abgeschlossen wurden.

[4] Bezieht sich auf eine außerkontraktliche Nachzahlung.

Hughenden Manor, September 23rd, 1870.

What are called "lives"[1] of me abound. They are, generally, infamous libels, which I have, invariably, treated with utter indifference. . . Sometimes I ask myself what will Grub Street[2] do after my departure—who will be there to abuse and to caricature? . . I hope you are well. I am very busy and rarely write letters, but I would not use the hand of another to an old friend. . .

Letzter Brief von Lord Beaconsfield:

19, Curzon Street, W., January 20th, 1881.

The beautiful vase[3] has arrived and quite safely. It is a most gracious and gratifying gift; and I accept it in the full spirit of friendship in which it is offered. . I no longer dwell in the house in Park Lane, where I once had the pleasure of receiving you, but I am very near the rose and smell of it.[4] When you pay a visit to London, remember

yours sincerely
BEACONSFIELD.

Professor Henry Drummond,

geb. 1851, gest. 1897.

3, Park Circus, Glasgow, March 21st, 1891.

I am honoured by your request to have *The Greatest Thing in the World* and its two companions published in the Tauchnitz Series. I shall be very glad indeed to consent. Probably the most appropriate title would be: *The Greatest Thing in the World and Other Addresses*. . .

Let me venture to thank you for the beautiful edition with which your name has been so long associated. I have long been among its heartiest admirers. Indeed "The Continent" would not be quite the same thing without it.

[1] Es war von uns an ihn eine Anfrage wegen einer angekündigten Biographie über ihn gerichtet worden.

[2] Grub Street, eine Straße in London, aus welcher viel schlechte Literatur hervorging.

[3] Eine kleine Aufmerksamkeit im Zusammenhange mit *Endymion*.

[4] Anspielung auf die Nähe von Hyde Park.

George Eliot,

Miss Evans—Mrs. Cross,

geb. 22. November 1820, geſt. 22. Dezember 1880.

26, Bedford Place, Kensington,
June 16th, 1847.

[1]As to remuneration, from your having transmitted English authors an *honorarium* at the time when no law of copyright rendered such an action imperative, I have conceived such an idea of your liberality and probity as to leave it to you to send me whatever sum you consider the success of the work [2] may justify. Very faithfully yours G. H. LEWES.

Holly Lodge, Southfields, Wandsworth,
December 18th, 1859.

Mrs. Lewes [3] begs me to express her thanks for your kindness . . The mode of publication of her next book is at present undecided; but it will give her great pleasure to continue with you relations so pleasantly commenced . .

Holly Lodge, Southfields, Wandsworth,
February 7th, 1860.

Mrs. Lewes begs me to say that she is much pleased with the appearance and correctness of *Adam Bede* and the *Scenes*. Her new novel is now going to press and will be out in April [4].

January 26th, 1874.

Both Mrs. Lewes and myself preserve such agreeable recollections of you and of our relations with you that it will be at all times a pleasure to receive any direct communication from you, either on the subject of our books, or anything else . .

The Priory, 21, North Bank, Regent's Park,
December 27th, 1875.

When you have read it [4] or the greater part of it we shall be happy to receive your proposal.

[1] Da über die Werke von George Eliot meiſt mit Mr. George Henry Lewes korreſpondiert worden iſt, haben die Stellen aus ſeinen Briefen hier ihren Platz gefunden.
[2] Mr. Lewes' Buch *Ranthorpe*.
[3] Nach dem Tode von Mr. Lewes: Mrs. Croß.
[4] *Daniel Deronda*.

Klönthal, Canton Glarus, August 11th, 1876.

. . Our wanderings have been and still are so unsettled that I can only ask you to drop me a line to the Priory where we shall be by the 1. September most probably. We shall then be ready to consider any proposition you may make for the reprinting of *Deronda*—the success of which has greatly exceeded *Middlemarch*. . We have some idea of running over to Leipzig in the autumn or spring to visit the Physiological Laboratory and do some work there; and we should like to time our visit so as to be able to enjoy the concerts at the Conservatory . .[1]

John Forster,

geb. 1812, geſt. 1. Februar 1876.

Palace Gate House, Kensington, London W.,
February 7th, 1872.

I thank you for your letter which reaches me on our friend's[2] birth-day . . I am *most anxious* that your edition[3] should not appear without *all* the amendments . .

Palace Gate House, Kensington, London W.,
February 28th, 1872.

If health remains sufficiently my friend, I hope to complete another volume for publication in this autumn—but you shall have direct notice of this from me, as soon as I am able to write of it to anyone.

Palace Gate House, April 12th, 1872.

I have implicit faith in your judgment of what will be best in regard to the *Goldsmith* and leave it altogether in your hands.

Palace Gate House, June 29th, 1872.

I have had a severe attack of illness, and was quite unable, until yesterday, to read the proofs of *Goldsmith* you so kindly have sent me. . . I never read anything printed with a more singular accuracy. They are correct to the minutest point—and in the whole style of printing admirable. Nothing could possibly be more satisfactory.

[1] Gemeint ſind die Leipziger Gewandhaus-Konzerte.
[2] Charles Dickens. John Forſter iſt ſein und Oliver Goldſmiths Biograph.
[3] Unſere Ausgabe ſeines *Life of Dickens*.

Palace Gate House, January 26th, 1873.

The death of my old and dear friend Lord Lytton has been a terrible blow to me—and must excuse my delay in replying to your last letter. . . The volumes when complete will be very handsome and legible—and for pleasantness and handiness of shape much to be preferred to the original. They suggest to me a sort of wish that they might be accompanied, with some accession of interest to them for German readers, by what I never could print in connection with them here in England: a *facsimile* of the letter addressed to me by Dickens on the first publication of the book in 1848. It is a long letter—filling two sheets (8 pages) of note-paper of the exact size of that on which I am now writing; and much too full of praise of the book to permit me ever to mention its publication here. But a foreign country (as Lord Bacon said) is as another age—and there would at least be less impropriety in permitting it to appear with your German edition . .

Palace Gate House, March 18th, 1873.

I have been extremely ill—and am only now very slowly moving to convalescence. . . It was not however simply this which withheld me from sending the letter you are so good as to enquire after this morning. . . The truth is that on reading my dear friend's letter again, I feared that its language was such that I might hardly with propriety allow of its publication whilst I live—even before an audience that would in some sort represent what I may hope will await me when I am gone. . . The best plan perhaps will be: to send you the letter and leave you to judge whether or not it can properly be given.[1]

Harold Frederic (Am.),

geb. 1856, geſt. 1898.

National Liberal Club,
Whitehall Place, S.W., July 25th, 1896.

I should be very glad indeed to have *Illumination* embalmed in the series which, through so many wandering months, has been so nearly my only friend. It pleases and flatters me much, too, that you should have thought of it.

[1] Der Brief von Dickens über Forſters *Life of Goldsmith* iſt auf unſeren Wunſch der Tauchnitz Edition dieſes Werkes beigegeben, während er weggelaſſen iſt in einer von uns an John Forſter für den Vertrieb in England überlaſſenen Ausgabe.

Homefield, Kenley, Surrey,
September 15th, 1896.

It pleases me very much that you like *March Hares,* for I also have a great kindliness for it—rather apart from my feeling about my other books.

Edward A. Freeman,

geb. 1823, geſt. 1892.

Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset,
October 17th, 1891.

I send the first batch of proofs. They are admirably done. What I have had to alter has been almost wholly improvements on myself or on the former printers which suggest themselves more strongly in its new and clearer shape. I think it would be an improvement if the headings of the division "To Auvergne and Velay etc." were made separate pages, as I have marked them.

My address now till further notice will be 16, St. Giles', Oxford.

James Anthony Froude,

geb. 1818, geſt. 1894.

5, Onslow Gardens, S.W., December 2nd (1811).

I am much flattered by your wish to have *Oceana* in your series and by your kind expression about myself. I thank you for your draft for £ . . and I return agreement signed.

My family will acknowledge the receipt of the copies which you promise. I am myself on the point of going to the West Indies for the remainder of the winter to study the black question in Jamaica, Cuba and Haiti. Whether I can write anything of value about it remains to be seen.

Lady Georgiana Fullerton,

geb. 13. September 1812, geſt. Januar 1885.

London, 36, South Street, Park Lane,
August 4th, 1847.

Lady Georgiana Fullerton presents her compliments to the Chevalier Tauchnitz and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his

courteous letter and communication both with regard to the edition of *Ellen Middleton* (which would hardly have been expected at so late a period to have produced so fair a profit as to warrant the liberal donation he has made to the Infant-School)[1] and that of *Grantley Manor,* which she is much flattered at hearing that he intends to publish at once . .

Walmor Castle, Deal, August 6th, 1878.

. . May I ask you if I might purchase copies of your editions of my works, some of which are at this moment out of print in this country, and with my authorisation can they come in free of duty?[2]. .

27, Chapel Street, Park Lane, London,
August 29th, 1878.

I am very much obliged to you for your last letter and should be very glad if my last novel *Mrs. Gerald's Niece* which is now out of print, two editions, one in three volumes and another in one volume, having been sold, could be published by you in England, as you say could be done with my authorisation[2]. .

27, Chapel Street, Park Lane, London W.,
July 17th, 1882.

I send you a copy of my translation of *Eliane* by Mrs. Augustus Craven (authoress of "Récit d'une Sœur"), thinking that you may like to publish it in your series. It is I think a very pretty story. About terms I leave it entirely to you, knowing well how fairly you always treat authors.

Walmor Castle, Deal, January 10th, 1883.

This work (the Récit d'une Sœur) is so beautiful, so interesting, and has done so much good to numerous readers that I wish it could be still more widely disseminated . .

Ayrfield, Bournemouth, January 13th, 1884.

I have received your kind note. It is very good of you to be so willing to accept my works . . One thing I may say to you, that is, that when you send me a cheque for one of them, you

[1] Lady Georgiana Fullerton verwendete vielfach ihre Honorare zu milden Zwecken.

[2] Der Autorin sind verschiedene Male Ausgaben zum Vertriebe in England von uns übergeben und mit ihrer Autorisation daselbst eingeführt worden.

are giving to the *poor* and that I have often thanked you in my heart as one of their benefactors. Believe me very sincerely yours GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Mrs. Gaskell,

geb. 19. September 1810, geſt. 12. November 1865.

Chez M. Mohl, 120, Rue du Bac, Paris,
February 20th, 1858.

. . Now *North and South* has appeared in *Household Words*[1] (in 20 numbers extending from the beginning of last September to the end of January) . . I may add that I am writing a good deal in addition to the last quarter of the story which had to be very much compressed, and spoilt to suit the purposes of *Household Words*. I think it certain that there will be a sixth part of additional matter . .

42, Plymouth Grove, Manchester,
August 16th, 1858.

. . With one of whom I had always heard agreeable and respectful things said, and who has always behaved so kindly and liberally to me. . . The English publication of these tales is undertaken by Sampson Low, Ludgate Hill, and I will direct him to send you the two that I have named to you . .

42, Plymouth Grove, Manchester,
October 4th, 1860.

Though I put the above address, I am writing from a little village in Yorkshire . . *Lois the Witch* and the *Crooked Branch* were both published subsequently in *All the Year Round* . .[2]

I have a little daughter of eighteen years of age who is so very German, that she declares "she was born in England by *mistake*" . .

46, Plymouth Grove, Manchester,
December 11th, 1860.

. . In reply to your enquiry as to the terms I should wish to obtain for its[3] republication in your Series, I can only say I feel quite confident, from former experience, that what you think fit

[1] Die von Dickens geleitete Zeitſchrift.
[2] Vergl. Dickens, Seite 54 Anm. 2.
[3] *Lois the Witch*.

to offer me for the power of republication, will be both just and liberal, and that therefore I will gladly leave the decision on this point to you . . I am afraid that all this negotiation about the translation[1] of an unwritten book is rather in the spirit of an English proverb, which speaks of "reckoning one's chickens before they are hatched." But I do mean to set to with vigour, and finish my book this winter.

46, Plymouth Grove, Manchester,
October 14th, 1862.

I cannot help wishing that sometime or other you would collect *Cranford*[2] out of *Household Words*, and publish it in your Series. Many of my friends, and several people who are unknown to me, have expressed their great wish to be able to purchase it when abroad.

Plymouth Grove, Manchester,
April 24th, 1863.

I am very glad that *A Dark Night's Work* has reached you safely. I am afraid it is rather short for one volume. I am very sorry, but alas! I had no more to say about them, having at last married Elinor happily . . My daughters and I are anxiously looking forward to paying you a visit . .

W. E. Gladstone,

geb. 1809, geſt. 1898.

50, Albemarle St., W., July 23rd, 1875.

I am much gratified by your letter, and by the opinion implied in it, and coming from you with such high authority, that my three collected tracts are likely in a popular form and in the original tongue to command some sale in the Continental market.

I have at once requested my esteemed friend and publisher Mr. Murray to address you on the subject and you will please to consider what he may write as if it proceeded from myself.

[1] Verhandlungen über die deutſche Überſetzung mit einem andern Verleger.

[2] Mrs. Gaskells berühmteſtes Werk, das 1867 in der Tauchnitz Edition erſchien und noch jetzt populär iſt.

Hawarden, October 14th, 1876.

I am much obliged by your letter, and I am sorry that my absence from here has delayed my reply—nor do I know whether I can supply you with a sufficiency of satisfactory material for a volume . .

I hope the sale of the former volume has been satisfactory: all must wish well to your important enterprise.

Hawarden, Chester, October 22nd, 1876.

. . I am preparing for immediate publication an article on Russian Policy and Deeds in Turkestan.

. . Thanks for your letter which is perfectly satisfactory.

Hawarden, November 8th, 1876.

On Sunday I dispatched to you copies of my publications on the Neapolitan question, which in some degree enter into its later history: that you might be enabled to judge whether to print them and so make up the volume with those of the present year on the Eastern question. I shall be quite content whichever way you decide . .

If you include in your volume the tract on the Italian Church, I shall desire to attach to it a note of a few lines, possibly as much as half a page.

Hawarden, Chester, November 9th, 1876.

. . The name of Bishop Pattison is probably unknown in Germany, but he was one of the noblest missionaries of the century. Max Müller[1] could give a very good account of him. He had great philological talent.

73, Harley Street, February 24th, 1877.

. . It is possible that I may have to write again on the Eastern Question.

. . I have amended my cacography a little: which you so gently notice.[2]

73, Harley Street, March 1st, 1877.

. . I shall receive the books and the special volume with much pleasure: and I now send you my photograph, the best of such as I have.

[1] Der berühmte Orientalist.

[2] Seine Adresse im vorhergehenden Briefe war undeutlich geschrieben.

. . I am now about a pamphlet which I think may be published next week and which is intended to show that the conduct of the Turkish Government since the Bulgarian massacres has been intended to teach and encourage a repetition of them upon the next like occasion.

Bret Harte (Am.),

geb. 1839, geſt. 1902.

Crefeld, September 11th, 1878.

I enclose herewith a photograph of myself taken in London, and beg you to accept it in fulfillment of my long delayed promise . .

Now that I am a resident of Germany, I look forward, my dear Baron, to an early personal acquaintance with you.

Crefeld, November 22nd, 1878.

I enclose herewith the copy for the new volume. I have called it after the initial story—*An Heiress of Red Dog*—which will not appear in England until after the 25th December. You can publish as soon as you like after that.

If you do not fancy the title, nor think it "taking," give it the name of any one of the other sketches.

I send you the copy now, to give you an opportunity to bring out the volume early in January.

I hope to make *my* appearance in Leipzig not long after, and if I do, my dear Baron, I shall look to you to *chaperone me* as handsomely as you have my writings, and not forget to present me to Mr. Stuart.[1]

Nathaniel Hawthorne (Am.),

geb. 1804, geſt. 1864.

Boston, October 2nd, 1851.

I willingly consent to your proposition respecting the publication of my works; and . . I shall be content with such terms as you allow to other Transatlantic authors, or which, under the circumstances, may appear just to yourself . .

[1] Konſul der Vereinigten Staaten in Leipzig. Bret Harte war amerikaniſcher Konſul in Crefeld.

Sir Arthur Helps,

geb. 1814, geſt. 1875.

Privy Council Office, January 31st, 1872.

I return the agreement duly signed. I acknowledge the receipt of the . . with thanks and I can only say that I am very much pleased and flattered at your having adopted this work of mine into your valuable collection of the works of British Authors. I wish it were more worthy of being so adopted . .

Privy Council Office, September 8th, 1873.

. . I am delighted with your edition of *Friends in Council.* I wish that you were one of us, so that one might buy a complete set of all the works that you have published, without our getting into trouble with the authors.[1]

Oliver Wendell Holmes (Am.),

geb. 1809, geſt. 1894.

Boston, October 18th, 1882.

I am pleased with your proposal to print my Breakfast-Table Series, Autocrat, Professor and Poet, and accept your proposition.

296, Beacon Street, Boston, November 29th, 1882.

I have received your letter of November 9th, in which you inform me that you have ordered your London Bankers to remit to me the sum of . . Please accept my acknowledgment of your prompt politeness.

Washington Irving (Am.),

geb. 3. April 1783, geſt. 28. November 1859.

New York, July 20th, 1850.

I have received your letter of the 5th of June requesting my consent to the publication at your own risk and for sale exclusively on the continent of Europe . . I hereby give my consent

[1] Vergl. Seite 19 und 20.

to it, and to any similar agreement for any new works that I may hereafter publish. This consent might be expressed in the title page as follows: Published by contract with the author.

Sunnyside, December 5th, 1855.

. . I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th of November informing me that you are about to publish my *Life of Washington*, leaving to your own judgment of what is fair and proper in allowing me a participation in the profits derived from the republication of my works, including *The Sketch Book* . .

Sunnyside, August 26th, 1857.

I am about to commence the fifth volume of my *Life of Washington*, for which I have the rough materials, but I cannot say when it will be completed, considerations of health requiring that I should not hurry myself. I shall endeavour to have it in the press in the course of next spring . .

Julia Kavanagh,

geb. 1824, geſt. 28. Oktober 1877.

Paris, 18, Rue de l'Oratoire, Faubourg St. Honoré,
November 20th, 1857.

Mr. Williams[1] had already informed me that you were desirous to take *Adèle* on the same terms as *Grace Lee*, and I had of course assented when I received your obliging communication on that subject. I am very happy to acquiesce once more and through your means to become known to the foreign public. . .

12, Rue de Ponthieu, Champs Elysées, Paris,
November 10th, 1858.

I return the agreement for *The Two Sicilies* signed by me; I hope that your generosity has not led you too far in this matter. I did not expect so much when I wrote to you, and I left the sum to you because my foreign copyrights are all gain to me, and I wish to consult the advantage of the publisher as well as my own. . .

[1] Vergl. Mrs. Craik, Seite 80 Anm. 1.

12, Rue de Ponthieu, Champs Elysées, December 26th, 1859.

. . I perceive that you have as usual gone beyond the letter of our convention to the advantage of the author, but you are so well known for that, that I must say no more on the subject...

12, Rue de Ponthieu, Champs Elysées, May, 1862.

Excuse my troubling you with another book, but since you have my other works will you kindly accept this[1] too? It was one of my first children and therefore you are not likely to have met with it, for to say the truth it is to you I owe my continental reputation, and with it many pleasant things. . .

12, Rue de Ponthieu, Champs Elysées, October 30th, 1862.

The English Women of Letters reached me quite safely and many thanks do I owe you for them as well as for *Die Tochter des Südens.*[2] I confess to you that I read every word of it and that it gave me great pleasure. I found myself exactly in the position of Monsieur Jourdain in Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme.* He had been talking prose his whole life and he did not know it, and he was delighted to make the discovery, and I had been writing a comedy and I did not know it, and I was charmed to find that a certain number of conversations taken from the three volumes of *Nathalie* could make five acts of a play. I am truly much obliged to Madame Birch-Pfeiffer for having made a few changes in my story, and I admire the patience of the German audience who could listen to it patiently: the end seems to me weak for the stage. As to desiring any benefit from this play I do not expect it. The times are not ripe yet and we must have a few more publishers of your stamp before the rights of authors are thoroughly recognised. I sincerely believe that your example which, if it has been beneficial to authors, has also I trust been advantageous to you, will do much towards securing the rights of authors and publishers. . . I have been more delighted than I can say with Heyse's tales. I knew them by reputation, but their freshness, spirit and originality are beyond what I expected; what a delightful author!

12, Rue de Ponthieu, Champs Elysées, April 11th, 1863.

Are you willing to include *Queen Mab,* a tale in three volumes by your humble servant, in your Collection? If so, she is *à*

[1] *English Women of Letters.*

[2] Unter dieſem Titel dramatiſierte Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer den Roman *Nathalie* von Julia Kavanagh.

votre service. So you see that, though a Queen, she is not proud, by any means.

25, Rue des Dames, Aux Ternes, January 25th, 1869.

I am going to propose a new book[1] to you, for which I am sure that you are not prepared. It is not a novel in three volumes for young ladies to take to their bedroom and sit up with, nor a historical or biographical work to send more sober readers to sleep, but a book of Fairy Tales for Children which I am now writing with my dear mother. I have seen some volumes of your Series for the Young[2] at the libraries and I should be very proud for my Märchen (or rather ours, for my mother's are quite as good if not better than my own) to be included amongst them. . .

25, Rue de Poncelet, Aux Ternes, Paris, March 7th, 1872.

. . I have already dipped into the life of Charles Dickens and find it deeply interesting, as must be everything relating to so wonderful a man. I do not know what one could do without your Collection abroad. When you do not include a book in it, I find it hopeless to get it to read. My friends in England write and say, read ". ." or ". .", or any other book they fancy, but it is not in Tauchnitz, and I reply despondently, "I cannot" . .

22, Rue Gioffredo, Nice, Alpes Maritimes, October 25th, 1876.

. . If you will kindly put my *Two Lilies* in your garden, I need not say, my dear Baron, that I shall be pleased. . . *The Pearl Fountain* of which I send you a copy by post is as I already told you a book of Fairy Tales for Children. If you will give it room in that other garden which you have for the little people, I shall be glad too. . . I who am not juvenile am so fond of Fairy Tales, that a few years ago, I bought Grimm's Märchen and read them from German into English for my mother and we enjoyed them much! It is an Irish[3] failing I believe.

22, Rue Gioffredo, Nice, February 12th, 1877.

. . Mamma's Fairy Tales have been very favourably received in England and have earned from a leading English paper the highest of praise "that some of them were as good

[1] *The Pearl Fountain*, Series for the Young.
[2] Vergl. Seite 15 Anm. 2.
[3] Miß Julia Kavanagh war Irländerin von Geburt.

as Grimm's best stories." That is as we say in English, a feather in her cap.

22, Rue Gioffredo, Nice, May 17th, 1877.

Many thanks for the Quarterly Record [1] in which I find that I appear. I am half ashamed at the quantity of books I have contributed to your list, but then I am one of the "old ones." Alas! a good many of the said "old ones" drop off; luckily "new ones" spring up and fill their vacant places, and the Tauchnitz volumes thrive on. . .

Charles Kingsley,

geb. 1819, geſt. 1875.

North Down House, Bideford, Devonshire, February 7th, 1855.

I am much obliged for the review of *Hypatia* . . I am just bringing out a new novel *Westward Ho!* a story of Queen Elizabeth's times bringing in all the remarkable characters of the day, and should be glad to know if you would like to engage to publish an *author's Edition,* and what you would allow me for it.

North Down House, Bideford, Devonshire, April 27th, 1855.

. . I may say that *Hypatia,* from what both Bunsen and his Excellency von Usedom have told me, in stronger terms than I shall repeat, ought to have a good sale in Germany, better than in England.

Eversley Rectory, Winchfield, Hants, December 3rd, 1856.

I expect my new book will be out in January . . I think it a book which would quite suit your readers. It is a tale of the day touching on the modern state of society in *England* and *America,* the War, Art, and sanitary matters. It is to be called *Two Years ago,* the principal scenes being during the time our army was in the Crimea . . There will be nothing in the Book which can be the least offensive to the German Authorities or the Public.

Eversley, September 14th, 1857.

I shall be very glad to see my two books *Alton Locke* and *Hypatia* appear in your Series. From what my friend

[1] Ein vierteljährlicher Bericht über die Tauchnitz Edition, biographiſche und literariſche Notizen enthaltend. Iſt jetzt durch "Monthly Lists" erſetzt.

Chevalier Bunsen has been kind enough to say to me, I have long believed that *Hypatia* would attract far more notice in Germany than it has in England, and would become popular there . . I think it much better to trust to your honour to make such an offer as will be fair for both of us . .

Eversley, September 22nd, 1857.

I willingly accede to the terms which you propose of . . for the Works, *Hypatia* and *Alton Locke*. Meanwhile you have no need to apologise for bad English . .

Eversley Rectory, Winchfield, Hants, October 14th, 1857.

. . I do not contemplate publishing anything more for some time except a volume of Poems and Songs. I do not know if they would suit your Collection of British Authors.

Charles Lever,

geb. 31. August 1809, gest. 1. Juni 1872.

Hof von Holland, Karlsruhe, September 25th, 1845.

In compliance with our arrangements, I have the honour to enclose herewith the concluding Nos. of *The O'Donoghue* . . and have only to repeat that as the work will not be published complete in England before the 1st December your Edition should not precede that period . .

Schloss Riedenburg, Bregenz, March 25th, 1847.

The works I allude to have in England for the most part exceeded 20000 in circulation and are: *Harry Lorrequer, Charles O'Malley, Jack Hinton, Tom Burke*, and *Arthur O'Leary* . .

Schloss Riedenburg, Bregenz, May 8th, 1847.

. . I am aware that the fact cannot in any way affect *your* views in the matter, but it is as well I should mention—what after all is the only test of an Author's actual repute and standing in his own country, viz. the money value of his writings—and for this same story[1] I receive a sum little short of £3000. I then may safely leave to your consideration the scale on which it should be estimated by you . .

[1] *The Knight of Gwynne.*

Schloss Riedenburg, June 2nd, 1847.

There are several blunders of the press—some too of the author—which I would be glad to correct if you would tell me, what you desire to appear first. I will send you a copy with a few corrections . .

Riedenburg, Bregenz, July 21st, 1847.

. . You ask about the Portrait[1] annexed to *Jack Hinton*. It is not—at least so say my friends—a resemblance, and I can myself assure you—that *I* do not squint, what *it* does most abominably.

Villa Cinna, Lake of Como, August 23rd, 1847.

. . As to my portrait, I believe such things are usually given to the world far less from any anxiety of the public to see the author than for the author's own desire to be seen. Now I must confess I have no longings on this subject and believe that my trash will read just as well without the assistance of "my countenance"[2] . .

Villa Cinna, Lago di Como, September 19th, 1847.

I have just arranged with Messrs. Chapman & Hall[3] for the publication of a new book in 2 volumes to be called *Horace Templeton*. It is a soi-disant memoir of a Secretary of Legation containing all manner of gossipping sketches of actual people and events, but, as occasionally treating of points of some society, I have determined (as far as possible) to let it appear the work of a real *Horace Templeton*, and it will, therefore, not appear with my name at least at present.

Casa Standish, Florence, April 1st, 1848.

. . A misfortune (*no less than the total seizure of all my papers by the Authorities at Modena and Bologna—I cannot ascertain which*) . . It was the troubled condition of the political world and the great probability of being obliged to fly from Italy at a short notice . . Your letter having been *sixteen* days en route.

[1] Von Charles Lever ist kein Porträt der Tauchnitz Edition beigegeben.

[2] Obwohl wir dieser von Charles Lever hier ausgesprochenen Ansicht nicht beitreten können, da wir die Erfahrung gemacht, daß die Beigabe der Porträts berühmter Autoren beim Publikum großes Interesse erweckt, so ist diese Stelle doch aufgenommen worden, weil sie die große Bescheidenheit eines Autors charakterisiert, von dem eine bekannte Englische Literaturgeschichte (*Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*) sagt, daß seine ersten Werke mit den Dickensschen rivalisiert haben.

[3] Die Verleger von Carlyle, Dickens usw.

Casa Capponi, Florence, February 9th, 1859.

. . I have a great desire to see a work of mine called *Confessions of Con Cregan* in your Leipzig Edition. It was, tho' unacknowledged by me—one of the most successful of my novels, and I should not object to your publishing it with my name.

Casa Capponi, Florence, April 6th, 1860.

. . *The Tauchnitz Edition* is already an Institution, and for correctness and elegance stands unequalled at its cost.

Letzter Brief von Charles Lever:

Triest, April 4th, 1872.

My dear Baron, Absence from home, to which I only returned last night, has prevented the earlier acknowledgment of your kind present[1] of *Kilgobbin*, which duly arrived here.

I am charmed to see myself in my new Costume and am once more reminded that to yourself is all the honour of that discovery by which a novel has been made easy for the wrist and pleasant for the eye . . You permitting, I hope one of these days to be able to express to you *personally* the sincere respect and esteem with which I am, most sincerely your

CHARLES LEVER.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (Am.),

geb. 27. Februar 1807, gest. 24. März 1882.

Cambridge, April 16th, 1855.

It will give me great pleasure to accede to your wish to publish my works in Germany, on the terms you mention.

Cambridge, June 26th, 1860.

I am very glad you have found room for some of my writings in your very popular and successful "Collection" which goes all over the world; and avail myself with pleasure of your kind offer to forward me a copy of my books in this neat and handsome edition. I should like much to possess them.

Your *Five Centuries of English Literature*[2] is a charming work, and does you great credit as an English scholar.

[1] Freiexemplare.

[2] Vergl. vol. 500, *Memorial Volumes*, Seite 23.

Cambridge, February 22nd, 1864.

I hope the *Tales of a Wayside Inn* may be as successful in Germany as you anticipate and am sure that in your "Collection" it appears under most favourable auspices . . You will I think be glad to know that the *Wayside Inn* has had a great sale in this country, the first edition of Fifteen Thousand copies having been exhausted and a second of Five Thousand published. I tell you this to encourage you. With many thanks for your letter and the handsome remittance for copyright . .

I have this day sent to you the advance sheets of vol. 1 of my translation of the *Divine Comedy* . . You and Mr. Routledge[1] of London are the only persons to whom I send the work . .

Cambridge, May 7th, 1867.

The payment and mode of payment you propose are both satisfactory, and I thank you for your offer of copies for distribution, of which I avail myself with pleasure . . Be so kind, then, as to send copies to the King of Saxony[2] . .

Nahant near Boston, August 10th, 1867.

. . Your very generous addition to the original sum agreed upon between us is pleasant to me, less for the sum itself, than for the trait of character it reveals in you, and the proof of your liberal way of dealing . . The contingency[3] is about as remote as that in the case of one of Dickens's characters, who bought at auction a brass door-plate with the name of "Thompson" on it, thinking it possible that her daughter might marry a person of that name . .

Hôtel Monnet, Vevey, September 6th, 1868.

. . It consists of two Tragedies on subjects taken from New England history, the Persecution of the Quakers, and the Salem Witchcraft . . They will be published in Boston and London on the 10th of October. Please take the same day of publication, as an earlier day might imperil in some way my English copyright . .

[1] Verleger von vielen bedeutenden Werken, namentlich auch durch Verbreitung wohlfeiler Literatur bekannt.

[2] Ein Exemplar wurde Seiner Majestät dem König Johann im Namen von Longfellow überreicht.

[3] Die Möglichkeit, daß er einem anderen Verleger die Autorisation für den Kontinent gäbe.

Paris, Hôtel Windsor, October 22nd, 1868.

Pardon me for not having answered your favour of September 15 till this late hour. The busy idleness of Paris and a short visit to London have prevented me. I wish it had been possible for me to have gone to Leipzig this summer, so that I might have had the pleasure of making your personal acquaintance. Perhaps next summer it will be possible; and if so, I shall eagerly embrace the opportunity. As I am travelling with a large party, I cannot always do exactly what I should like. I remain here until November 1, so that any copyright might be sent to me at this hotel in the shape of a draft . .

Paris, Hôtel Windsor, November 1st, 1868.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter and the copyright for *The New England Tragedies* which is very ample and generous . .

Cambridge, February 19th, 1872.

I have received from the correspondent of your London banker his cheque . . and hasten to acknowledge the same and to thank you for this recognition of *silent* International copyright.

Cambridge, September 30th, 1872.

. . I shall be very glad to have you publish the *Three Books of Song* on the terms you propose and, to make your volume of the proper size, send you a small book called *Flower-de-Luce* . .

Letzter Brief von Longfellow:

Cambridge, May 3rd, 1880.

I send you the proof sheets of a small volume of poems which will be published here on the eleventh of September next. There is so little of it, that, unless you have something of mine in reserve, you may not care to publish it . .

Robert Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith),[1]

geb. 1831, gest. 1891.

Vienna, January 18th, 1870.

I owe you more apologies than I can well venture to count for my long,—and all *too* long delay in thanking you, as I now

[1] Robert Lord Lytton ist der Sohn von Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton (s. S. 70). Er hat sich nicht nur als Schriftsteller, sondern auch als Staatsmann

do most sincerely, both for your last kind letter, and also for the 12 copies of the new Edition which reached me quite safely and for which I am greatly obliged to you.

. . It is a great pleasure to me to have been in correspondence with your Father and yourself and I sincerely hope to have some day the additional pleasure of personally confirming and increasing the acquaintanceship thus pleasantly begun. It is one, I assure you, which has left with me a very grateful and agreeable recollection.

Pray be so kind as to convey to your Father my best compliments and friendliest greetings.

Fontainebleau, January 20th, 1874.

. . With regard to my father's other works, I feel greatly touched by your very kind offer to honour me with the gift of copies of those works in your Edition. I believe you have published all of them: the form of your Edition is by far the pleasantest and most convenient I know, and if I had a complete set of my father's works in your Edition, I would bind it handsomely for my own use, and also in honour of the donor... If then you will kindly send me such a set complete, I will very gratefully receive the gift, and the books can be forwarded to my present address at the Embassy here.

Paris, February 8th, 1874.

. . I have been much interested by the allusions to yourself in the last volume of his admirable biography of Dickens which our friend Forster[1] has just sent me.—

You will be sorry to hear if you have not heard it already, that poor old Carlyle has been very seriously ill. I fear he will not last much longer.[2]

Do you happen, by chance, to know the name of the French Publishers who have hitherto brought out in this country translations of my father's works? I have been surprised to receive no offer—from any French firm—in regard to my father's last two novels, for the purchase of the right of translation, having received such offers from Germany and Holland. On my mentioning this to a friend here, Mr. . . (the scientific publisher, to whom I suppose he repeated it) called on me—with an offer

und Diplomat ausgezeichnet, und ist Vicekönig von Indien, sowie britischer Botschafter in Paris gewesen.

[1] John Forster, s. S. 86.

[2] Carlyle starb jedoch erst 1881.

to translate the *Parisians;*—but when I sent him the book—for preliminary perusal—he returned it, saying that it was too "Bonapartist"—.

Paris, May 15th, 1874.

. . I am going to England next Wednesday the 20th myself, to attend a working men's meeting at Ripon — and I expect to be at Knebworth[1] from the 2nd week in June to the 1st of August. If you can manage to postpone your visit to Knebworth till any time between those dates, I shall be extremely pleased to receive you there myself, and to accompany you over the estate.

Pray remember me to your father, and tell him by the way that I have received from him no copies of his Edition of my fables—I don't know whether it is yet out. Pray believe that your father's son will always be very welcome under any roof of mine, whenever he can give me the pleasure of receiving him there.

Knebworth, July 10th, 1887.

Pray accept my very sincere thanks for your kind letter and much obliging gift of the copies of your Edition of my early poems, which have reached me safely through Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

To these thanks allow me also to add my cordial congratulations on the interesting event you have just been celebrating[2]—and with my kindest regards to your father, believe me . .

Thomas Babington Macaulay,

seit 1857 Lord Macaulay,

geb. 25. Oktober 1800, gest. 28. Dezember 1859.

Paris, September 8th, 1849.

The translation which you were so good as to send seems to me excellent. I am no judge of the delicacies of a German style. But my meaning has, as far as I have seen, been completely seized and clearly exhibited. The notes also, though not absolutely free from small mistakes, show a knowledge of

[1] Stammsitz der Familie Lytton und eines der schönsten Schlösser Englands.
[2] Die goldene Hochzeit von Freiherrn von Tauchnitz senior.

English laws and literature such as few Englishmen attain . . The specimen which you have sent of your edition of my history is extremely handsome.

Albany, London, March 24th, 1850.

I am quite satisfied with the form in which the agreement is drawn . .

Albany, London, July 5th, 1851.

I am very sensible of the punctuality and liberality of your dealing. I am glad that our joint speculation has turned out so well.

Albany, London, January 20th, 1852.

I am glad that the first edition of the Essays has gone off. I have no change to suggest in the new impression . . I wish that I could tell you when my history of the reign of William the Third will be finished: but I am almost as ignorant about that matter as you can be. The road seems to lengthen before me as I proceed . .

Albany, London, May 8th, 1852.

I apprehend that you are misinformed as to the terms of the convention between the French and English governments. That convention has no retrospective effect. A day is to be fixed by the two governments for the commencement of the new system: and the stipulations are to apply only to books published after that day.[1] Your editions of my works will therefore be admitted into France in exactly the same manner in which they have been admitted hitherto.

Albany, London, June 14th, 1853.

I beg to accept my thanks for your liberal and punctual mode of dealing . . I shall be most happy to see you in England. I hope to publish two more volumes of my history late in the year 1854 or early in 1855.

Albany, July 7th, 1853.

. . [2]If Mr. Tauchnitz wishes to reprint my speeches, I shall very gladly treat with him. All my dealings with him have

[1] Diese Frage gestaltete sich anders, als Macaulay hier ausspricht, da der damalige Präsident von Frankreich, Napoleon, ein besonderes Dekret erließ, welches alle englischen, auf dem Kontinent gedruckten Werke, welche sich nicht als rechtmäßige Ausgaben für Frankreich legitimieren können, verbietet; mithin waren die Tauchnitz Editions die allein berechtigten kontinentalen Ausgaben.

[2] Diese Stelle ist aus einem Briefe von Macaulay an Sydney Williams. (Vergl. S. 80 Anm. 1.)

been of the most satisfactory kind; and I will not make any contract with any other German publisher . .

Albany, London, December 23rd, 1853.

. . I do not doubt that it[1] will be useful to me; and I shall value it on your account.

Albany, London, July 1st, 1854.

I have had every reason to be satisfied . . and shall be very willing to treat with you for the next two volumes of my history. As far as I can judge, I shall publish before next Easter.

Albany, London, October 10th, 1855.

. . There will never be any misunderstanding between you and me.

Albany, London, November 21st, 1855.

I wonder that you have not found more typographical errors . . *Catharine*[2] is the right spelling, as the word comes from the Greek *Καθαρος*. You are right about *couleur*,[3] no doubt, though the word is written *douleur* in the copy from which I took the quotation.

Albany, London, April 29th, 1856.

I write two lines merely to inform you that I am changing my residence. Be so kind as to address your letters in future to me at Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, London.

Holly Lodge, Kensington, July 18th, 1856.

I have just received your letter of the 15th, with the inclosures. I am perfectly satisfied with the account, and with the result of our venture. . . My success here has been very great, I might almost say unprecedented. I have already received twenty thousand pounds from Messrs. Longmans. I am ashamed to think how many better writers have toiled all their lives without making a fifth part of that sum.

Holly Lodge, Kensington, July 6th, 1857.

. . The Third part of my History is hardly begun: and it is not very likely that I shall live to complete it. At all events, it

[1] Ein Exemplar der Genealogie der Europäischen Fürstenhäuser von Behr. (Vergl. S. 42.)

[2] Ich führe diese Ansicht von Macaulay an, da sehr viele Engländer Catherine schreiben. Die Stellen befinden sich in Macaulays Geschichte vol. 5, Seite 53, 57.

[3] Vergl. Macaulays Geschichte vol. 5, Seite 197.

will be a business of six or seven years. You shall be informed, from time to time, of the progress which I make.

Holly Lodge, Kensington, August 1st, 1857.

I readily accede to what you propose as to terms. . . Give the collection what title [1] you please.

Holly Lodge, Kensington, January 10th, 1859.

. . If I am to bring out any more volumes of my History, I must devote my whole time to that work, and not suffer myself to be seduced from it by any temptation. A complete and highly finished account of the English literature of the nineteenth century would occupy me many months. A hasty sketch would do me no honour . . I should not choose to take on myself the business of estimating the merits of my contemporaries. It would be quite impossible for me to speak the truth without inflicting pain and making enemies. [2]

Holly Lodge, July 25th, 1859.

It will be long before I shall be able to say with confidence when another portion of my history will be published. . . I wrote a few months ago an article on *William Pitt*, [3] the younger, for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The circulation of the article here has necessarily been small, as very few people care to encumber themselves with a bulky and costly volume for the sake of a few pages. As far however as the circulation has extended, I think that this little sketch has been as popular as anything that I ever wrote. You can consider whether it would be worth your while to reprint it on the old terms.

Letzter Brief von Lord Macaulay:

Holly Lodge, Kensington, November 26th, 1859.

After much consideration I am unable to suggest any way in which you can make up another volume of my miscellaneous essays. Perhaps I may hereafter write something which you may print with the sketch of Pitt's life. . . I should be much obliged to you to send me four or five copies of the little

[1] *Biographical Essays* wurde für die Tauchnitz Edition gewählt.

[2] Dieser Brief bezieht sich auf einen Essay über moderne Englische Literatur.

[3] *William Pitt* wurde erst 1860 zusammen mit *Atterbury* publiziert, da der erstere Essay für einen Band der Tauchnitz Edition zu klein war.

volume of my Miscellanies.[1] I have only one copy which I bought in the Palais Royal. Very truly yours MACAULAY.[2]

Kurz nach dem Tode Macaulays, Anfang des Jahres 1860, schrieb Ferdinand Freiligrath: „Wie muß die Nachricht vom Tode Macaulays Sie erschüttert haben, nachdem Sie ihn kaum einen Monat vorher noch gesehen und gesprochen hatten! Ich war mit bei dem Begräbnis in Westminster Abbey, und werde den Moment nicht vergessen. Der letzte Tote in Poets' Corner, — man fühlte, daß diese Bestattung der Geschichte angehöre! Unter den Anwesenden bemerkte ich auch Thackeray, alles Volk um eines Hauptes Länge überragend, wie Saul, der Sohn Kis! Der, hoff' ich, denkt noch lange nicht daran, sich in den Dichterwinkel betten zu lassen! Er ist lebendiger, als je! Sein Cornhill Magazine, werden Sie wissen, wird monatlich in 100,000 Exemplaren abgesetzt!" (Thackeray starb im Jahre 1863.)

Lord Mahon,

seit 1855 Earl Stanhope,

geb. 31. Januar 1805, gest. 24. Dezember 1875.

Grosvenor Place, June 20th, 1854.

Enclosed I send you a receipt which I believe you will find correct. . . The printing of the seventh volume[3] is not yet completed but will be in a very few days, and I shall direct one of the earliest copies to be transmitted to you. . . I thank you for the copies of the six former volumes which as specimens of the German edition you have had the goodness to send me from time to time . .

Grosvenor Place, London, April 9th, 1870.

I am gratified at the wish which you express to add my newly published work[4] to your excellent collection. My assent would depend on one or two considerations. . . I shall be very glad if you were inclined to re-visit London this spring and thus afford me an opportunity to continue and improve our former acquaintance . .

[1] *Biographical Essays.*
[2] Im Dezember 1859 war noch eine mündliche Besprechung in London.
[3] Seiner *History of England.*
[4] *Reign of Queen Anne.*

Sandgate, Kent, April 16th, 1870.

I think your offer of . . for the *Honorarium* a very liberal one and I am also well pleased with the specimen of type for the two volumes which you inclose. Accordingly I accept with pleasure your proposal with respect to my *Queen Anne*. . . You are quite at liberty meanwhile to take measures for commencing the printing whenever you think fit . .

Folkestone, April 24th, 1870.

. . Several critics in London and especially the writers of reviews of this book in the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* have complained that the number of commas is too small, and it is probable that the number might indeed be advantageously increased. It would be well, therefore, if the corrector of the press at Leipzig would attend to this point, and add a comma here and there when he thinks it desirable.[1]

Grosvenor Place, June 10th, 1870.

I received only this morning the five copies of the *Queen Anne* which you have had the goodness to send me. They are *got up* in a most superior and satisfactory manner, and unless my author's vanity misleads me they look very well indeed. . . Since I last heard from you we have discovered yet another *Erratum* which is important, but I really believe the last . . My family are so much pleased with the Leipzig edition that I think I will venture to ask you for some copies more.

Madresfield Court, Malvern, September 21st, 1870.

In the midst of a war so momentous and engrossing as that you are now engaged in, it seems altogether inappropriate to address you on a merely trifling matter . . We are watching with profound interest the present marvellous campaign, so full of glory to the German arms, but at the same time fraught with so much of suffering and slaughter to both sides. May God in his goodness grant a peace ere long! . .

Captain Marryat,

geb. 1792, geſt. 1848.

Langham, 1843.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and in reply have to say that you are very welcome, as far as my permission

[1] Lord Stanhope war in bezug auf Korrektheit ſeiner Ausgaben höchſt peinlich — in der Tauchnitz Edition finden ſich eine große Menge Verbeſſerungen auf ſeinen Wunſch angebracht, die er in London erſt bei ſpäteren Auflagen vornehmen konnte.

will avail, to the sole right of printing my works in Germany upon the terms proposed in your letter . .

Langham, July 18th, 1844.

Perhaps you are not aware that my new work *The Settlers* is now in the press and nearly finished. It is written for *young* people but will be I expect as much if not more read by the older, as it is very different from the Children's Book I wrote called *Masterman Ready*.[1]

Wimbledon House, Surrey, December 17th, 1847.

I am quite satisfied with your offer of . . for the last work and I have every wish that the existing relations between us should continue. A serious illness of five months has rendered me incapable . .

George du Maurier,

geb. 1834, geſt. 1896.

17, Oxford Square, W., December 19th, 1895.

I am much obliged to you for your kind letter, and for your generous offer[2] which I am glad to accept. I am delighted that *Trilby* should have proved so successful in your edition.

With best wishes for Christmas and New Year, I remain . .

George Meredith,

geb. 1828, geſt. 1909.

Box Hill, Dorking, England, May 29th, 1895.

Dear Baron Tauchnitz,

The dealing with you is pleasant to me, and I specially like the form of your publications.

Which of my later works to recommend, I do not know. I am told that Russians have a taste for *One of our Conquerors*. Here it is not relished. A translation of *Diana of the Crossways* into German will appear shortly. The lady engaged on the

[1] *The Settlers in Canada* iſt in der Tauchnitz Edition, *Masterman Ready* in der Series for the Young erſchienen.

[2] Der Erfolg von *Trilby* war ſo außergewöhnlich, daß dem Autor eine Nachzahlung zu dem bereits vertragsmäßig erhaltenen Honorare angeboten wurde, die er in dieſem Briefe akzeptiert. Vergl. S. 30 Anm. 2.

book thinks hopefully about it. The last novel of mine issued is, *Lord Ormont and his Aminta*. Americans like it. In England opinions are various.

There has been recently a publication of my minor pieces, *The Tale of Chloe and other Stories*. The collection might suit you; I am unable to judge. Every work of mine is of slow growth with the English, if it is on these that you rely for purchasers. They now buy the 37 years old *Ordeal of Richard Feverel* largely and constantly. At the end of the year, *The Amazing Marriage*, running in *Scribener's Magazine*, will be published. Americans think it readable, the Editor assures me . .

Ouida,

Louisa de la Ramé,

geſt. 1908.

December 31st, 1899.

I must send you a word of greeting, and also of memory at the close of this century in which I have received so many acts of kindness and friendship from your father and from you. I think you know how deeply I have felt these.

You do not read Italian or I would send you an article of mine against Chamberlain in the *Nuova Antologia* which has made some stir.

Pray accept my warmest wishes for your happiness and prosperity . .

March 2nd, 1900.

Many thanks. It is of no great consequence, but it is always a pity to confuse the public with two names. Besides I *love* "Ouida."[1] It is my "*very own*" as the children say. I don't care for any other of the names which I bear.

Viareggio, April 22nd, 1907.

It is so very very long since I heard of you that I feel impelled to write for news of you. I missed greatly the greetings which I was always wont to receive through so many years. I hope you and yours are all well. I have had an accident which has deprived me of the sight of the right eye, I fear permanently. It is a great sorrow as my eyes have been a source of infinite joy to me and were as clear and strong of vision as in youth.

[1] Der Name iſt ihr Vorname Louiſa auf Kinderart ausgeſprochen.

Helianthus stands unfinished still, and the kindness of the Macmillans has been most constant and beyond all praise.

I have been all the winter here, a few yards off the sea.

Pray give me news of you and believe me ever yours sincerely, OUIDA.

James Payn,[1]

geb. 1830, geſt. 1898.

43, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.,
April 26th, 1875.

I shall have the pleasure, early next month, of sending you my new novel, in three volumes, entitled *Walter's Word,* to be placed in your edition I hope as usual, and at the same price as last. This work has been printed simultaneously in Melbourne, New York, and Toronto,[2] and has had besides much success in its serial form in England . .

43, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.,
November 1st, 1878.

. . Literature has taken a curious phase in England so far as Fiction is concerned. The largest prices are now got from country newspapers who form syndicates, and each subscribe their portion towards the novel. . . gets £1500 from a syndicate of this sort. The papers are always situated far apart so as not to interfere with each others' circulation.

London, November 12th, 1879.

I enclose the signed agreement with many thanks. Your beautiful handwriting has at last shamed me into employing the Typewriter, which is certainly an improvement on my usual style; but how anyone can compose with it—as I hear some of our authors do—passes my comprehension.

I hope you are not troubled in any way by the new Piratical proceedings in America. The English authors' market in advance sheets—unless the stories appear in some American serial—is at an end. Messrs. . . and the other "respect-

[1] James Payn, Redakteur des von Thackeray begründeten *Cornhill Magazine,* war eine der bekannteſten literariſchen Perſönlichkeiten in London und betätigte ſeine Freundſchaft für unſeren Verlag durch viele nützliche und intereſſante Ratſchläge.

[2] Vergl. S. 21, zu Anm. 2.

able" publishers have issued a sort of circular to us, stating that as in self-defence (against certain cheap issues at Chicago) they are now obliged to publish 3 volume novels at from ten to fifteen cents, the margin of profit left for the British authors will be infinitesimal. In the end, I have no doubt, since by the present system neither author nor publisher makes anything, we shall have that international copyright of which I know your father always acknowledged the justice . .

43, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.,
September 24th, 1882.

. . Mr. Guthrie,[1] (the author's real name) . . as a humourist —I don't know of course whether he will ever write a novel— will be a second Dickens . .

43, Warrington Crescent, February 14th, 1887.

I was glad to get your letter, for I had begun to fear that illness was the cause of your silence. Pray do not worry about the matter.

What a beautiful book[2] you have been so good as to send me! My wife pointed out to me the delicate attention of your marker being in the page devoted to my works. So *you* have a Jubilee, it seems, in the same year with Her Majesty! I congratulate you and your father upon it most cordially.

43, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.,
May 5th, 1887.

. . The article on your Jubilee[3] drew a great deal of attention, and during the late war between Authors and Publishers was often quoted as a proof of how the Lion and the Lamb *do* manage to get on together in amity.

43, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W.,
December 1st, 1889.

Andrew Lang (perhaps the best critic in England of light literature) was speaking the other day in the very highest terms of *Plain Tales from the Hills* by Rudyard Kipling;[4] it is published by Thacker of Newgate Street, the Indian publisher, and is a collection of Anglo-Indian stories certainly of admirable merit,

[1] Der unter dem Namen F. Anstey schreibende ausgezeichnete Humorist.
[2] Jubiläumsschrift von 1887.
[3] Ein von James Payn verfaßter Artikel.
[4] Tauchnitz Edition vol. 2649.

and which describe English life in India particularly in its relation to native life, as has never been done before. The stories are all short (though the book is a longish one) and all good.

To my amazement I found it to be in a *second edition*, though I had never before heard it[1]: it must therefore have been bought (and no wonder) by the Anglo-Indian public.

Now the question is, is it worth your while to see the book: if so I will send you my own copy from Mudie's Library, on loan, if I cannot get it elsewhere, which however I doubtless can.

My only fear is that Anglo-Indian tales, however excellent, may not suit your public, with the additional disadvantage of these being short stories. Would you care to see it? . .

Charles Reade,

geb. 1814, geſt. 1884.

Magdalen College, Oxford, June 1856.

. . Since I am not to be so fortunate as to converse with you this year, I think it, on many accounts, advisable to try and treat with you by letter for those of my works which I think would not discredit your Collection . .

Hôtel Rivoli, Rue de Rivoli, 1856.

. . *Christie Johnstone* and *Peg Woffington*[2] belong to that small class of one volume stories of which England produces not more than six in a century. In the compass of one volume they contain as many characters and ideas as the good three volume novels: and their fate is as distinct from that of the mere novel as is their reputation in England and America.[3]

Hôtel Rivoli, Rue de Rivoli, September 21st, 1856.

. . If you prefer to pay me a fixed sum or a share of the profits, I do not care. I know that I am in the hands of a just and liberal dealer—only this I beg—let me be paid *according to my sale*. For instance, if you sell fewer copies of me than of Mr. Thackeray pay me less—if you sell more, pay me more . . we shall be sure to understand one another . . I could give you a

[1] Vergl. S. 55 Anm. 2.

[2] *Christie Johnstone* und *Peg Woffington* haben Charles Reades Ruf begründet.

[3] Seine Werke waren in Amerika noch weit beliebter als in England.

hundred reasons for this,[1] but it is not necessary because I am sure a gentleman of your delicacy will at once recognise my right, and sympathise with an Artist's anxiety to make no false step in a matter so important to his reputation.

6, Bolton Row, Mayfair, December 2nd, 1858.

. . Surely the Tauchnitz Collection is not complete without my works. It is a noble Collection: it contains many authors who are superior to me in merit and reputation, but it also contains the *entire works* of many writers who do not come up to my knee . .

2, Albert Terrace, Knightsbridge, London, March 3rd, 1872.

. . I am aware there is competition and indeed offers have been sent to me: but I have not entertained them. I am not one of those who live to disturb old and friendly connections . .

J. Ruffini,[2]

geb. 1807, geſt. 1881.

Paris 6, Rue de Vintimille, April 19, 1861.

Mon ami et ancien Editeur, Mr. Constable,[3] à qui j'ai communiqué votre désir d'acheter le *copyright* de *Doctor Antonio*,[4] est tout disposé à le seconder pour ce fait. Si vous êtes encore dans la même intention, vous n'avez qu'à me préciser vos conditions, et je m'empresserai de vous faire tenir notre réponse. . .

Paris 6, Rue de Vintimille, June 3rd, 1861.

. . I hope *Doctor Antonio* will sell as well as *Lavinia*, which I was told is in great request. Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. have lately published a novel which creates quite a sensation, *Who Breaks—Pays*.[5] I have no doubt it will find a place in your Collection. It is an excellent book to my mind.

[1] Dies bezieht ſich auf den von Charles Reade ausgeſprochenen Wunſch, mit den Werken, die er ſelbſt für ſeine beſten hielt, zuerſt in der Tauchnitz Edition zu erſcheinen.
[2] Die erſten Schriften publizierte er als Author of *Doctor Antonio*.
[3] Engliſcher Verleger.
[4] Das populärſte Werk des Autors, 1861 in der Tauchnitz Edition erſchienen.
[5] Von Mrs. Charles Jenkin.

Paris, December 20th, 1863.

Surely, you must have some familiar genius at your service to guess, as you do, the wants of poor mortals, and minister to them in the very nick of time. Fancy that I had just finished the 3rd volume of *What will he do with it?*[1] and was saying to myself, God knows when the fourth will be out—when, lo and behold! there comes a violent pull at my bell, and a parcel is handed to me containing the very volume I wished for.

Geneva, Hôtel de la Balance, May 20th, 1867.

. . I have derived much pleasure from the perusal of *On the Heights.*[2] It is a book full of originality and noble thought.

Paris 6, Rue de Vintimille, March 19th, 1869.

I am much obliged to you for the amiable readiness with which you have entertained my suggestion about the *Paragreens.* Thus *all* that I have written will figure in your estimable Collection. . . Your remark concerning the title is just and considerate. I should alter it thus: The Paragreens on a Visit to Paris in 1855. The title thus altered can take nobody unawares.

Paris 6, Rue de Vintimille, April 6th, 1869.

. . Printed on excellent paper, in particularly distinct and well-cut characters, the volume[3] is a very attractive one, and few I hope of those who know English (and who does not, thanks chiefly to you, and to your Collection?) will be able to resist its charms. . .

Paris, 36 Bis, Rue de Boulogne, March 8th, 1872.

. . The hard times we have had to go through, have entailed upon me no personal injury or loss, only a great deal of mental anguish and discomfort. Naturally, of writing there could be no question. I felt too acutely the sad realities that each day brought with it, to be able to interest myself in characters and events of my own creation . . There exists for me but one firm, the firm at whose hands I have met with so much handsome dealing and pleasant intercourse—I mean your own firm.

[1] Von Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton.
[2] „Auf der Höhe" von Berthold Auerbach (Collection of German Authors).
[3] *The Paragreens.*

Paris, 36 Bis, Rue de Boulogne, January 23rd, 1873.

How very kind of you to think of me! Thank you with all my heart. I imagine it is in your nature to oblige as it is in that of a bird to sing.

Letzter Brief von John Ruffini:

Paris, 36 Bis, Rue de Boulogne, March 8th, 1874.

My dear Sir, I will not lose an instant to thank you for the two last volumes of *Dickens's Life*, that are just come to hand. Immediate acknowledgment is the only means in my power to show you my lively sense of your kindness. None but you, amidst so many occupations, would have kept me so long and so punctually in your memory. It is by such delicate attentions that hearts are won and held fast. Once more, receive my hearty thanks. The address in your clear and firm handwriting tells me in its mute language that your health is good. Accept my best wishes for its continuation, and believe me, my dear Sir, yours truly and gratefully J. RUFFINI.

Prof. J. R. Seeley, M.A.,

geb. 1834, geft. 1895.

7, St. Peter's Terrace, Cambridge, England,
December 29th, 1893.

You may remember me as the author of some books which have appeared in your series, *The Life and Times of Stein, The Expansion of England,* etc. I send you now a little volume I have just published on Goethe. It must of course not be judged from the point of view of the German public, who are so abundantly supplied with good books on Goethe. I have some reason to think it will please the English, who have not lately had the opportunity of reading much on that subject.

I shall be glad to learn whether you will be disposed to add this book to the other books which you have published for me, and if so, on what terms.

Robert Louis Stevenson,

geb. 13. November 1850, geft. 3. Dezember 1894.

Hôtel Chabassière, Royat, Puy de Dôme, France,
June 15th, 1884.

I shall ask you to send me a single copy of your edition of *Treasure Island* to this address. A few others which I should

like to give as presents in England, I shall ask Mr. Henley[1] to procure along with his own.

I am pleased indeed to appear in your splendid collection and thus to rise a grade in the hierarchy of my art.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe (Am.),

geb. 1811, geſt. 1896.

Andover, September 21st, 1852.

[2]You will please to say to Mr. Tauchnitz that he has my permission to publish the edition of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* he proposes and to pay me any such compensation as may appear to him just and proper. My husband Professor Stowe has long been acquainted with him in the way of business, and our confidence in him is such that we should be sure always of being treated with honour and justice by him. My ignorance of the value of the arrangement is such, that I should prefer his judgment in the matter to my own . .

You will please transmit to Mr. Tauchnitz the enclosed preface which I have written expressly for his edition.

Andover, Mass., March 26th, 1853.

[3]Mrs. Stowe received both your letters, each inclosing a draft on Westermann for . . She has been and still is too sick to write at all herself, but she desires me to express to you her sincere thanks. Considering the many *pirated* editions of her work in Germany, your success has far exceeded her expectations. You are the only German publisher who has given or even offered her the least remuneration. Of her next work she intends to give you the entire German copyright, if she can so arrange it. She will probably be in Germany and see you in Leipzig during the coming summer. There is some embarrassment about her *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* already in print; but she will give you all the advantage she can. She is disposed entirely to entrust all her German publications to you.

I have a very pleasant recollection of a brief acquaintance with you in Leipzig, in February 1846. I came to you to purchase books for the . .[4] in Cincinnati, Ohio; and I had the

[1] W. E. Henley, namhafter Kritiker und Dichter, Freund Stevensons.

[2] Dieſer Brief iſt an den Buchhändler Weſtermann in New York gerichtet, der die Intereſſen unſeres Verlags in verſchiedenen Angelegenheiten vertrat.

[3] Der Schreiber dieſes Briefes iſt Profeſſor Stowe, der Gatte der Autorin.

[4] Nicht ganz leſerlich: Name einer Bibliothek.

pleasure of dining with you in company with Prof. Seyffarth and a friend of mine from America.

John Addington Symonds,

geb. 1840, geſt. 1893.

Palazzo Gritti, Canal Grande, Venezia, April 17th, 1883.

I am ashamed to-day, when I receive your kind letter of the 12th here in Venice, to think that I have not acknowledged the receipt of the ten copies of my little book which you already sent me to Davos.

They gave me very great pleasure; for I must tell you (what you know already) that an English author is always delighted to see some of his writing in your series—especially one who like myself dares not call himself a popular author. You stamp him with popularity more than anyone else can do.

I sent the copies you gave me to friends in various parts of Italy; and from all of them I have received congratulations, as though this volume in small compass contained the prettiest things that I have written.

I had meant to write to you. But I moved from Davos with my family to Venice, and forgot all my duties in the change. We are now living in a charming old palace full of recollections of my late revered friend the Duke of Sermoneta. It is a most pleasant escape from the confinement of the Alps! . .

Am Hof, Davos Platz, Switzerland, January 2nd, 1884.

. . I am looking forward to the publication of my little book. Of all the forms in which various works of mine have appeared, none seems to me so finished and appropriate to such sketches as that of your Collection.

Alfred Tennyson,

ſeit 1884 Lord Tennyson,

geb. 6. Auguſt 1809, geſt. 6. Oktober 1892.

Farringford, Isle of Wight, November 18th, 1859.

I have no recollection of having received any communication from you through Messrs. Williams & Norgate, and I should

scarcely have forgotten it if I had: Mr. Max Müller spoke to me on the subject more than a year ago, and I replied that as I was about to publish a new volume, I thought it would be better to wait until it was published. When it was published this summer I desired Messrs. Moxon[1] to forward you a copy, which I trust that you received. Now I must request you to be so kind as to communicate with Messrs. Bradbury & Evans[2] on the subject, as I leave all business matters in their hands.

Allow me to add that I have long known and admired your books. They are beautifully done.

Farringford, Isle of Wight, December 12th, 1859.

I did not know that you were in England and am sorry to have missed seeing you. I shall be very glad to see you at my house here when you make another visit to our shores.

You can publish my poems in any order you choose, so that you give the dates. I am sorry that I know of no engraving. There is a likeness of me (said to be a very good one) by Mr. Watts at Little Holland House, Kensington, but no engraving has been made from it: there is also a photograph—when there is a good engraving from Watts' picture made, I will send it.—I send you here a photograph from the very successful bust by Woolner; but whether it will be of any use to your book, you must yourself be the judge.

Farringford, February 6th, 1860.

I am much obliged by your kind offer to send me copies of your edition of my Poems. I should like to possess a copy or two.

I have no objection to your arrangement of the Poems. I do not think there is any need to change the title or add to it in any way if you retain the dates of publication as I should wish.

I was not aware that Messrs. Smith & Elder had the copyright of my portrait by Lawrence . . The lips are considered too thick in this portrait.

Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
September 14th, 1864.

I am grieved that I was not at home when your letter arrived; and that I have missed the opportunity of being in-

[1] Londoner Verleger.
[2] Verleger Dickensscher Werke.

troduced to your son. In fact I have only just returned from a continental tour. If your son be still in England I need not say that I shall be happy to see him. With respect to my new volume Messrs. Williams & Norgate write to me asking what sum I require for granting you permission to print it in Germany. I think I had better leave this matter altogether in your hands.

Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight,
December 2nd, 1875.

I have written on your behalf to my publishers. It seems to me but fair that, if my letter induced you to advertise *Queen Mary*, you should have the right to publish it.

If you will wait a little I will send you a corrected edition when it comes out here, and you can then publish it.

William Makepeace Thackeray,

geb. 18. Juli 1811, geſt. 20. Dezember 1863.

13, Young Street, Kensington Square, London,
April 23rd, 1849.

In reply to your obliging letter of the 18th, I beg to say that I shall gladly accede to the terms which you propose: will provide you with the last 2 numbers of *Pendennis* according to your desire . .

13, Young Street, Kensington Square,
August 11th, 1849.

I have just been arranging with my publishers here that the novel of *Pendennis* should be continued to 24 numbers in place of 20: it will appear in 2 volumes in this country.

I do not of course make any alteration in the conditions which we have arranged between us, in consequence of my alterations of plan: but I thought it would be right to make the change known to you so that you may accommodate the Leipzig edition to the proposed arrangement . . Do you propose to move in the republication of the minor stories?[1] I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject . .

[1] Gemeint ſind die in 8 Bänden der Tauchnitz Edition unter dem Titel *Miscellanies* publizierten Werke, von denen einige, wie *Samuel Titmarsh*, *The Kickleburys Abroad* und vor allem *The Book of Snobs*, zu den hervorragendſten Schöpfungen ſeines Geiſtes gehören.

Hôtel de l'Europe à Hombourg, July 17th, 1855.

. . I sent away the last proofs[1] from Strassburg a week since. At Frankfort and Baden they told me the book had been very much read; I hope it has been equally popular in other places . . There is a novel of mine called *Barry Lyndon,* which has been reprinted in America but not in Europe, since it came out in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1844 . . *The Newcomes* over, I am about to reproduce my collected works in England, and intend paying a second visit to America in the autumn . .

36, Onslow Square, Brompton, May 16th, 1856.

Your letter of 26 March has only just found me on my return from America where I made a prosperous voyage, though I have not quite reached the sum of 500,000 Dollars which the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states to be the present amount of my savings. Don't be afraid of your English—a letter containing . . £ is always in a pretty style. You are welcome to the *Miscellanies* for that sum—in the forthcoming volumes is a novel about *Frederic the Great* . . I don't think I ever sent you the sealed paper investing you with the right over *The Newcomes*—I fear I have lost it: but you need not fear that I shall shrink from my bargain. . . Will you come to London this year? Give a notice and believe me very faithfully yours always W. M. THACKERAY.

36, Onslow Square, August 12th, 1856.

Mr. Reade,[2] the author of *Christie Johnstone,* and other most popular stories, has just brought out a novel . . His works ought not to be out of the Tauchnitz Collection, and I have no doubt our friend of Leipzig will deal as liberally with Mr. Reade as he has with other men of our craft.[3]

36, Onslow Square, November 12th, 1857.

. . I shall leave the agreement for the new book[4] to your discretion entirely, premising that my publishers here pay me twice as much as for the *Newcomes* and hoping that the foreign public may be also alive to the merits of yours very faithfully W. M. THACKERAY. . . Send me over any agreement and I will sign and return it.

[1] Von *The Newcomes.*
[2] Seine Werke in der Tauchnitz Edition vergl. unter Charles Reade, Seite 115.
[3] Vergl. Seite 25, Anm. 4.
[4] *The Virginians.*

36, Onslow Square, Brompton, December 7th, 1857.

I am in a difficulty regarding *The Virginians* and don't quite know what move to make[1] . . Thus . . *non inventus* but holding my promise may be in a condition to deprive Germany of the benefit of *The Virginians!* What a queer state of things! What a loss for the German nation! . . As for the payment of the English Leipzig Edition I am sure Mr. Tauchnitz will do the best for me, and remain his very faithfully W. M. THACKERAY. . .

Anthony Trollope,

geb. 24. April 1815, geſt. 6. Dezember 1882.

Brevent House, New York, November 26th, 1872.

My dear Baron Tauchnitz, On arriving here yesterday I found by the *New York Morning Herald* that I had *compromised my long law-suit with you* by accepting from you an enormous sum of money which made my mouth water . . Of course, I have written to the paper to say that I never had a law-suit or any difference whatsoever with you . . It is odd that they should now for a second time pick me out as the object of your litigation or you of mine,—as I never had any contention with any publisher though, either on my own account or that of others, I have perhaps had more dealings with publishers than any man living. I am with the most sincere esteem yours faithfully ANTHONY TROLLOPE. As I leave for England to-morrow, I shall not probably see whether they insert my letter.

3, Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London,
December 17th, 1872.

Latterly in order that I might avoid the trouble of many bargainings I have sold my novels with all the rights of copyright to the English purchaser—and have, therefore, given over to him the power of doing what he pleases as to foreign editions . . As to the future I will arrange that the German republication shall be with you. I am so fond of your series that I regret to have a work of mine omitted from it . .

[1] Thackeray hatte jemandem, der ihm perſönlich unbekannt war, und deſſen Adreſſe er ſpäter nicht ausfindig machen konnte, ſeine Erlaubnis zur Überſetzung von *The Virginians* in das Deutſche gegeben.

Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) (Am.),

geb. 30. November 1835, geſt. 21. April 1910.

Farmington Avenue, Hartford (Connecticut, U. S. A.),
September 14th, 1876.

I met my friend Mr. Harte [1] in New York a day or two ago, and he handed me your letter of August 21st (to him). That you should purpose adding a book or books of mine to your series is a compliment which I greatly value. I suppose, from your letter, that you have a copy of *Tom Sawyer* by you. Therefore it will not be necessary for me to send one to you . .

That you have recognised my moral right to my books gratifies me but does not surprise me, because I knew before that you were always thus courteous with authors.

Paris 7, rue de l'Echelle, May 25th, 1879.

I am glad you have written Aldrich and Howells.[2] I greatly want to see their books in the Series.

My burlesque sketch of the Gambetta-Fourton Duel appeared in *Le Figaro* to-day, but I don't know French well enough to tell whether it is well translated or not.

I thank you very much for the books you have had the kindness to send me. They have just arrived, and I promise myself much pleasure in reading them.

Hartford, Conn., October 7th, 1880.

This is to acknowledge the receipt of . ., and at the same time to express an author's distinguished appreciation of a publisher who puts moral rights above legal ones, to his own disadvantage . .

Hartford, Conn., March 1st, 1883.

The *Jumping Frog* was a small volume, my first publication, and the chief part of its contents was not worth the printing. Therefore I have broken up the plates and taken that book out of the market. However, a few years ago I took such of the contents as might be worth preserving, including the title

[1] Der bekannte amerikaniſche Schriftſteller Bret Harte, ſ. Seite 93.

[2] Zwei der namhafteſten Schriftſteller der Vereinigten Staaten, die beide in der Tauchnitz Edition vertreten ſind.

sketch, and after adding a lot of new matter, issued the result in a new volume entitled *Mark Twain's Sketches* . .

. . I should like to become a permanent subscriber to the *Fliegende Blätter;* and I would also like to buy ten or twelve of the back numbers——I mean ten or twelve of the last years' volumes, which contain twenty-six numbers each. I should prefer them bound. Won't you please instruct the Leipzig agent to fill this order for me and send me his bill? I judge by the advertisements that there is an agent in all of the large cities.

14 W., 10th st., New York, December 7th, 1900.

Indeed I will do you that "great favour"[1] with very great pleasure, and shall hold those books in high regard as a remembrancer of the pleasant relations which have subsisted unbroken between us this long stretch of years.

[1] Es handelt sich um die Bitte, Bände der Tauchnitz Edition, die er zu kaufen wünschte, als Geschenk anzunehmen.

Gedruckt in der Offizin des Verlags.